

RECORD BUYING
IN 1925 SEEN BY
BOSTON OIL MAN

Demand Raising Gasoline
Price Is the Opinion of
Charles S. Jenney

CALIFORNIAN'S VIEW
ON SELLING RATES

W. L. Stewart Thinks Leaders
of Industry Decide When
Changes Are Made

Further replies to The Christian Science Monitor's questions concerning gasoline, or some form of comment on them, by three large companies in the oil industry are contained in today's article on gasoline prices and their factors. This is the fourth of a series of discussions published for the purpose of producing a better understanding of this complicated industry and all the conditions that evolve therefrom.

Charles S. Jenney, vice-president and general manager of the Jersey Manufacturing Company of Boston, answers the questions specifically, the law of supply and demand forming the background of his views.

E. W. Ison, vice-president of the Sinclair Refining Company of New York, expresses a desire to assist in the matter of information, but suggests that any detailed treatment of the subject, so far as his company is concerned, be allowed to await final 1924 statistics in the oil industry.

Price Change Economic

W. L. Stewart, president of the Union Oil Company of California, does not undertake to deal with the questions individually, but voices interest in them and summarizes his views concerning price factors in the following manner:

"I have been very much interested in your letter of Feb. 5, asking relative to price changes for gasoline. While we have not the knowledge that will enable us to answer your questions certainly, it may interest you to know that it is our opinion that, generally, other companies follow suit with the same changes, although this is not always the case.

"At the present time the oil industry generally is of the opinion that stocks will continue to be drawn on during the year, and therefore the price advances made are not only justified, but still further advances should be made to encourage 'wild-catting' and to help pay the cost of the accumulations of stocks that have been made."

Banner Buying Predicted

Mr. Jenney's answers to the Monitor's questions follow:

1. Why does the price (gasoline) go up at a time when the demand is lowest?

A. We believe the situation to be strictly governed by supply and demand, but in addition to this, supply and demand are also modified by optimism or pessimism of the future. The whole industry feels sure that 1925 will be the biggest year in consumption ever known, and, with a falling off in production, shortage of gasoline would soon be in sight. Prices that have been obtained for gasoline during the year of 1924 were under distressed conditions, and recent advances are only bringing the prices back to normal.

2. Who decides that the price shall advance? Is it one person or a group?

A. In any line of industry only the larger operators can put into effect an advance in price. A small dealer can very seldom do it and stay in business.

3. On what factors does the decision rest?

A. Same as No. 1.

4. How does the dealer reach his decision?

A. Same as No. 1.

5. Uniformity in Price

A. How is it that prices are generally so uniform?

A. Any commodity that is handled in a large way necessarily has a quoted market, and when the situation becomes so that concerns are making concessions, it is not long before the market price is reduced, and, when carried to the point that the concerns cannot afford to make the concessions, the prices become uniform again. We know of no exception to this business law in any large commodity.

6. If it is demand, why does the rise come when the consumption is lowest?

A. Same as No. 1.

7. If supply regulates the price, why does the rise come when production is far in excess of demand?

A. Same as No. 1.

8. If the price is regulated by the reserve stocks, why is the present rise necessary when 1,179,503,185 gallons are in stock, as reported on Dec. 31, 1924?

A. Same as No. 1.

Question of Reserves

9. If the reported reduction of 19,000,000 barrels for 1924 compared with 1923 is true and used as a basis for the increase in price, how does the tremendous reserve stock figure in the price advance? That is, what should the reserve total?

A. How far does the fluctuation of a few million barrels figure in the price advance?

10. How far does the fluctuation of a few million barrels figure in the price advance?

A. Same as No. 1.

11. How far does the fluctuation of a few million barrels figure in the price advance?

A. Same as No. 1.

12. How far does the fluctuation of a few million barrels figure in the price advance?

A. Same as No. 1.

13. How far does the fluctuation of a few million barrels figure in the price advance?

A. Same as No. 1.

14. How far does the fluctuation of a few million barrels figure in the price advance?

A. Same as No. 1.

Los Angeles Flying to Lakehurst
After Successful Bermuda Trip

Theodore Douglas Robinson, Assistant Secretary of Navy, on Board in Official Capacity, Predicts Air Lines "Commonplace" in a Few Years

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 21.—The ship Los Angeles, which flew to Bermuda during the night from Lakehurst, left on her return journey at 10:10 o'clock this morning. The great airship did not attach herself to the mooring mast of the tender Patoka as had been intended, owing to weather conditions.

Arriving in sight of Bermuda at 4:45 o'clock the Los Angeles cruised about over the islands for several hours. The ship was observed from the shore, and it was found that difficulties in the way of mooring were too great.

In returning without mooring, the officers on the Los Angeles followed a previously mapped plan which provided for a quick return if weather conditions were not favorable to the program originally outlined.

Speed of 65 Miles

ON BOARD THE U. S. AIR LINER LOS ANGELES, en route to Lakehurst, Feb. 21.—When darkness settled over the Atlantic on the route followed by the ship Los Angeles, the big craft was making 65 miles an hour in her flight to Bermuda.

The evening meal was served on small tables rigged between the seats in the passenger car and consisted of roast beef, spaghetti, navy beans, bread, butter, cake and fruit.

Nobody was allowed to drop anything overboard because it would lighten the ship, and the officers guarded against the necessity of having to release helium in order to descend.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, declared the experience was "almost beyond comprehension."

"I am glad to make this pioneer trip and expect this ship to make many others. In a few years commercial airship lines will be as common as the steamship."

AIRPLANE TEST WITNESSED

Question of Rejected Models
Gone Into by House Committee Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Further data on the result of recent tests of certain airplane specifications rejected four years ago by the War Department were sought by the House Aircraft Committee in recalling J. A. Roche, aerodynamic engineer, to testify on the subject.

The committee developed the opinion of Mr. Roche that the recent tests on the specifications showed they would provide air planes superior to any now in use by the army if the weights specified could be attained in the completed craft. The witness said he doubted, however, that the weight could be held down to the specifications.

GENEVA PLANS PROTOCOL STUDY

League Council Agenda Shows Greek, Danzig, and Saar Among Questions

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Feb. 21.—The heavily charged agenda for the League of Nations Council, which meets here on March 9, is now published. The Council will be presided over by a British representative, presumably Austen Chamberlain, whose communication on the result of the exchange of views between the British Imperial Government and the Dominions on the question of the Geneva arbitration protocol is one of the principal subjects for consideration.

League Council Agenda Shows Greek, Danzig, and Saar Among Questions

Another matter is the Council's right to carry out investigations into the disarmament situation in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary in connection with which the question of demilitarized zones has aroused discussion in diplomatic circles.

Washington's Birthday

Washington's Birthday, which this year falls on a Sunday, will be legally observed, March 23. Therefore The Christian Science Monitor will not be published Monday.

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BOSTON TO PAY
PUBLIC TRIBUTE
TO WASHINGTON

Patriotic Reception at State House Is a Feature in Monday's Celebration

Children of Greater Boston will have a special place of honor in the annual public tribute to George Washington next Monday. Governor Fuller has extended a particular invitation to them to join in the patriotic reception in the Hall of Flags at the State House at 10:30, which will be the outstanding event of the day. Malden, the Governor's home city, is planning to send a large delegation of its citizens, headed by the Malden Cadet Band, to attend the ceremony.

Going on to discuss the Geneva Protocol, he said: "You will never get a world alliance to prevent war without making provision for joint co-operative action against those who make war." The only alternative, he concluded, "is to increase our forces and tell our grandchildren to be prepared to die because Europe is mentally and spiritually powerless to establish a condition whereby its people could live in peace."

Proclamation of Acting Mayor

Citizens of Boston are reminded in the proclamation of James T. Morarty, acting Mayor, "to honor the day and by recalling the utterances and achievements of Washington, and the greatness and worth of his character, to impress them on the life of today and deepen our reverence for the memory of a man whose influence has grown beyond the limits of the Republic he founded, and made his name and fame the possession of humanity."

Display of the national colors on all public buildings and schoolhouses

temperatures over the Gulf Stream, the air became a little bumper, but she was maintaining a comfortable 65-mile-an-hour pace. At 8 p. m. her position was 430 miles from Bermuda, or about the half-way mark in her flight.

Secretary's First Official Trip

Mr. Robinson is making his first voyage on a navy vessel in his official capacity, and although the vessel happens to be an air liner, he has received the honors and ceremony customary on a battleship. He has inspected the ship from stem to stern, and expressed great delight with his experience.

Fog or low-hanging clouds prevented a clear visibility during the first stage of the trip and only an occasional starling vessel was seen.

As the air liner reached the warmer temperatures over the Gulf Stream, the air became a little bumper, but she was maintaining a comfortable 65-mile-an-hour pace. At 8 p. m. her position was 430 miles from Bermuda, or about the half-way mark in her flight.

Thousands of persons will take advantage of the extended week-end by making excursions to other parts of New England. The railroads have announced special schedules for Sunday and Monday to accommodate the holiday throngs who are especially attracted by the opportunity to get a good taste of winter sports in the White Mountains. Club parties are enjoying the snow and ice at Jackson and Randolph, N. H., while the Field and Forest Club, the Brookline Bird Club, and other organizations have planned special excursions. Girls' Scout groups will hold their annual winter carnival at their Cedar Hill estate in Waltham on Monday.

Masons' Program Unusual

Liberty Lodge of Masons of Beverly, Mass., has arranged an unusual program to one of the order's most illustrious Past Masters. At a special program tomorrow there will be an exchange of greetings with Alexandria-Washington Lodge at Alexandria, Va., and Constitutional Lodge at Beverly, Eng., while a special envoy of the lodge, Harlan E. Cate of Hopkinton, Mass., a Past Master of Liberty Lodge, will attend the observance of Alexandria Lodge.

Incident with the day, the Rev. Dudley H. Perrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and his party will leave Boston for an official visitation to the seven lodges in the Canal Zone and three in Chile.

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The Salvation Army will give a pageant on Monday entitled "The Evolution of the Salvation Army"

at the annual "Young People's Day" which will be legally observed, March 23. Therefore The Christian Science Monitor will not be published Monday.

VERMONT REJECTS AMENDMENT

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 21.—The federal child labor amendment was definitely rejected by the Vermont Legislature yesterday when the state Senate adopted, under suspension of rules, a resolution in concurrence with the action taken by the House of Representatives last week in pronouncing against the amendment.

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Ramsay MacDonald
Seeks Peace Alliance

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
London, Feb. 21
"THE nation that draws the sword and trusts to the sword must in the end perish by the sword," said Ramsay MacDonald at Swindon, last night. He went on to declare for a "new idea of alliance, not for war but an alliance that would not break out at all."

Going on to discuss the Geneva Protocol, he said: "You will never get a world alliance to prevent war without making provision for joint co-operative action against those who make war."

The only alternative, he concluded, "is to increase our forces and tell our grandchildren to be prepared to die because Europe is mentally and spiritually powerless to establish a condition whereby its people could live in peace."

LIQUOR PROBLEM FOR YEAR ARISES

Alliance Publication Tells Import and Magnitude of Drink Question

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Year Book of the United Kingdom Alliance, which is so ably produced and edited by George B. Wilson, has made its appearance this year with welcome promptitude, the more welcome because it contains several chapters of considerable value to those interested in the growing importance of the liquor question as a moral and political issue of the first magnitude.

Is There a Drink Problem in 1925? This is the title of Mr. Wilson's opening chapter, and by way of reply he quotes Lord Milner on the subject of after-war conditions:

It is difficult, in the face of our experience since the war to maintain the contrary, whatever it may be, is sufficiently great, sufficiently steady and sufficiently well established to enable us to make the comfortable view that we can rest and be thankful in this matter.

It would be totally contrary to all the experience of the past if the next return of a boom period in the trade cycle was not accompanied by a fresh and great increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquor, unless indeed steps were taken to counteract what I can only call the secular tendency of the liquor traffic to high wages, to result in an increase of drinking, and of the evils which result from excessive drinking.

An Immense Liquor Bill

To amplify this statement it is shown that, although the continued restrictions on public house hours have had an improving influence, the drink bill for 1923 was £307,500,000, or more than double the balance figure—and more than the annual interest on the national debt for that same year. Of the 10,000,000 families in Great Britain, less than 1,000,000 take no alcoholic drink, and the amount consumed in that year was 930,000,000 gallons of beer, 14,215,000 gallons of spirits, and 13,000,000 gallons of wine, cider and perry. The beer consumption of the nation exceeded that of milk by 130,000,000 gallons.

From these stupendous figures Mr. Wilson deftly leads to a survey of the improved conditions in the home life of the bulk of the population of the United States under the prohibition law. Perhaps the most interesting and instructive of the facts enumerated are the direct support of the juvenile libraries and the children's savings banks.

As regards the savings banks, a comparison of the years 1920 and 1923 reveals the fact that in 1920, 462,651 children deposited £2,800,301, and in 1923, 1,945,908 children deposited £9,618,617. English readers may also be interested in the fact that large numbers of children now go to high schools, colleges, and universities, whereas before, through lack of funds, they would have had to stop at the elementary schools.

Balkans Progressive

In the Balkan and Danubian countries the reports are surprisingly good, especially in Czechoslovakia and Austria, where the temperance movement has the direct support of Presidents Masaryk and Hainisch. Germany and Switzerland are backward. In Holland and Belgium the temperance societies are very active. Austria has reversed the war measures attempted, and in Italy the movement has the sympathy, but not the active support, of Mussolini.

Most useful too is the survey given of the temperance legislative position of the various countries of the British Commonwealth in 1924. In temperance question has assumed proportions which make the question of local option or prohibition an active factor in the politics of the day.

Such cannot yet be said of the mother country, where a study of the rest of the Alliance Year Book leads to the conclusion that the Public House Improvement Bill, which is being put forward by the liquor trade forces under the guise of the True Temperance Association, is one of the imminent dangers looming threateningly on the political horizon of the temperance movement in Great Britain at the moment.

Not the least useful feature of this Year Book are the diagrams, pictures and statistical tables which show to what an amazing degree the belief in alcoholic liquor is exerting its stupefying influence on the human race.

RATIFY RUSSO-JAPANESE PACT

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.—The governing body of the Soviet central executive committee yesterday ratified the Russo-Japanese treaty which was recently signed at Peking.

COOLIDGE VIEW
ON ESTATE TAX
GETS SUPPORT

Capital Conference Asks Early Federal Retirement From Such Collections

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The National Conference on inheritance and estate taxation, which has been meeting here for two days, upheld President Coolidge's opposition to the federal estate tax and before adjournment passed resolutions authorizing the appointment of a committee "to give special attention to the feasibility of early or gradual retirement of the federal government from the field of so-called estate taxation."

Professor Thomas S. Adams of Yale University, who opposed the President's view sought to have "feasibility" amended to read "expediency," but his effort failed, as did the motion of another delegate to change the word "feasible" to "advisable."

The following resolution was overwhelmingly adopted:

Whereas inequality and injustice in death taxation necessarily arise from the present ill-balanced and illogical state and federal death tax structure, be it

Resolved that this conference considers it imperative that death tax laws be so changed as to result in a rational tax system which will produce the revenues now so sorely needed by the States, and at the same time do away with the abuses which are tending to bring this fundamentally sound form of taxation into disrepute.

Investigating Committee

Be it further resolved, That the Chairman of this conference be asked to appoint a committee of nine or more members, due consideration being given to geographical distribution, said committee to undertake the following duties:

(a) To gather the information and data necessary to create sub and recent federal death taxation.

(b) To give special attention to the feasibility of early or gradual retirement of the Federal Government from the field of death taxation.

(c) To formulate such plans, model laws and recommendations as it sees fit, and present these for consideration to the Congress, the State legislatures and committees thereof, and to the proper officials and branches of Government having in charge the levying and administration of death taxes.

(d) To co-operate with such organizations as may be deemed advisable and to consult with every local committee wherever necessary, and

Call Second Parley

To request the proper officers of the National Tax Association to call a second national conference on inheritance taxation and estate taxation, to which said committee shall submit its findings and recommendations, in the absence of such a second conference, to issue and mail to delegates to this conference a written report.

Be it further resolved, That this committee be authorized to raise the necessary funds for the carrying out of the duties assigned to it and in its report a full accounting shall be given of how and from what sources such money was raised and how it was spent.

Readjustment by State

A further resolution was adopted, proposing to the states that they take stock of the situation as follows:

Whereas it has become apparent from the deliberations of this conference that for the avoidance of unnecessary burden and expense in the settlement of claims of deceased states upon the property of decedents, it is necessary that important reports of the states relating to the levying of death duties in sundry forms upon the property of decedents be made;

Resolved, That this conference recommends for the serious consideration of each of the separate states the advisability of immediately causing a careful survey to be made of its laws relating to death duties, and to the manner of levying and overlapping taxation now existing be speedily removed.

Be it further resolved, That the complete abolition of the property death tax on property other than real estate is highly desirable, but in the event that because of legal or other valid objections this is not immediately possible, the suggestion is advanced that the so-called Matrimonial Exemption be immediately abolished, and that the rate plan of the states be immediately revised so that the rate of death tax be reduced to a minimum, and that the National Tax Association be requested to allot suitable time at its next annual conference for the full discussion of death taxes.

Things "Worth While"
in Mr. Hughes's View

Washington, Feb. 21
THINGS which he finds "most worth while" were recounted by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in an address before the Vaughan Bible Class of Calvary Baptist Church.

The "Christian character or balanced life," he declared, means "faith without credulity; conviction without bigotry; charity without condescension; courage without pugnacity; self-respect without vanity; humility without obsequiousness; love of humanity without sentimentality; and meekness with power."

"That is our ideal," he said.

REICH FORTUNES TO BE EXAMINED

Huge Profits to Be Investigated by Committee of the Reichstag

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The first serious attempt to throw some light on the huge profits a few persons made during the inflation period, at the expense of the suffering population, speeding thereby the fall of the mark was made in the Reichstag yesterday, when the Reich's recent payment of 700,000,000 gold marks in cash and credits to the Ruhr industrialists was discussed. Finally, a motion introduced by the Social Democrats was adopted to the effect that a special committee be appointed to investigate the manner these payments were effected and the profits the Ruhr industry made.

Such profits, it is alleged, were derived from the issue of millions of marks of so-called emergency money which were redeemed with a few gold marks when inflation had devalued it, from deferring payment of employees' taxes to the Reich until they had lost their value, and in many other ways which probably will be investigated by the new committee.

Dr. Hertz, one of the financial experts of the Social Democrats, who opened debate, declared that the Reich paid the Ruhr mine owners alone not less than 316,000,000 gold marks for wages and 250,000,000 gold marks for the purchase of materials, besides compensating them for every ton of coal they delivered to the French under the Micum agreement at a higher price than demanded on the home market.

While the Reich was paying these sums, he continued, the Government declared itself not in a position to compensate those unfortunate people who had invested their capital in war bonds, and who had lost it through inflation. Moreover, the Ruhr workers had been working for less money than they received in peace time despite the higher cost of living, because they were told the burden of the inflation was on the employer. Provision naturally is not made in the budget for this purely Treasury matter. The greatest difficulties in maintaining sufficient credit funds are foreseen. The only way out of the Treasury must meet current liabilities.

It will undoubtedly succeed, for the attitude of the small investor is not anything like so unsatisfactory as that of those larger holders who have largely lost confidence of political controversy, sent capital abroad. More money is coming into the Treasury than is going out. Nevertheless, it is essential to keep the Treasury replenished.

CLERK ELECTED FOR THE MOTHER CHURCH

Ezra W. Palmer Will Succeed George Wendell Adams

Ezra W. Palmer, C. S. B., of Denver, Colo., has been elected Clerk of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Wendell Adams, C. S. B., who was recently elected a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

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Washington Diary Tells of Last Trip to Boston

First President's Daily Record of His "Tour of the Eastern States" Shows General Looked First for Churches in Towns He Visited

Celebration of Washington's Birthday calls to the remembrance of those who have read some of the interesting old papers something of the record of Washington's last visit to Boston, which was made in October of 1789, the first year of his Presidency.

He was a romantic figure—wearing the old Continental uniform—to those who remembered the grim day in '75 when he took command of the army under the great elm tree in Cambridge, which now is but a memory. And it was with peculiar interest that he visited again many of the places roundabout Boston and Cambridge which had appeared to him in those stirring earlier days, in so different a perspective by reason of the circumstances under which he saw them.

The diary he kept of his "tour of the Eastern States," a copy of which is to be found among the Washington memorabilia at Widener Library at Harvard, emphasizes two points upon which Washington was evidently an uncommon stickler. He always looked first for churches in the towns he visited and he never lost much time in recording his judgment of the houses it was his lot to stop at along the road.

Horses, not swift motors, accounted for the trip from New York to Portsmouth, N. H., and back by a somewhat circuitous passage. Just two days short of a month it took. Then, as today, the wayside inn was a common subject of conversation. Some were commended, others made the butt of dubious criticism. "Times have not changed greatly, it seems," since Washington "came over the road."

Washington Diary
Almost no day passed but the journal contained note, often very brief but always concise, of the number of churches in the towns he visited. And apparently he always received an extremely poignant impression of the lodgings at which he stayed, of their appearance, their management and of his pleasure or displeasure in them.

Upon the latter two points he displayed an uncompromising frankness. These characteristics in his diary stand apart from his likewise remarkably accurate and observant recounting of much in the matter of detail which might readily have been expected to remain practically if not quite unnoticed by a man pressed, as he was at the time, with many affairs.

It was on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1789, that the trip was commenced. The first entry in the diary reads, "Commenced my journey about 9 o'clock for Boston and a tour through the eastern states." The party traveled 31 miles the first day, through East Chester, New Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and Washington remarked of them, "but as these places are not regularly laid out they are scarcely distinguishable from the intermediate farms which are very close together."

On Friday the 16th the party breakfasted at Stamford. "At one Webb's, a tolerable good house but not equal in appearance or reality to Mrs. Hayland's (at Rye)."

Churches and Taverns
At Norwalk, 10 miles further on, a stop was made to feed the horses. Washington was greatly impressed with its port facilities and wrote: "To the lower end of this town, sea vessels come and at the other end are mills, stores and an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church." The General was an Episcopalian.

Thence the party proceeded to Fairfield and he set down, "The superb landscape which is to be seen from the meeting-house is a rich regalia." Saturday, the 17th, a little after sunrise, the party left Fairfield. At East Fairfield "two decent looking churches" were seen and "this place I was received with an effort of military parade."

New Haven was reached just before 2 o'clock on the same day and "while dinner was being got ready I had time to walk through parts of the town. There is an Episcopal church, three Congregational churches and a college in that there are, at this time, at 120 students under the auspices of Doct. Styles." The party stayed over Sunday in New Haven, attending the Episcopal church in the morning and the Congregational in the afternoon.

On Monday the 19th the way lay through Wallingford, reached at 8:30 a. m., "where we found Carrington's (a tavern) which is but an ordinary house. At this place we saw the white Mulberry growing, raised from seed to feed the silkworms. We also saw samples of lustrous (exceeding good) which had been manufactured from the Cocoon raised in this town, and silk thread, very fine.

This, except the weaving, is the work of private families without interference of other business and is likely to turn out a beneficial amusement. In the township of Mansfield they are further advanced in this business."

Boston Reception
Leaving for Middletown about 10 o'clock on Monday, the party was met, a mile or two out of that place "by the respectable Citizens of the place and escorted by them. While en route was getting ready I took a look about the town. The country hereabouts is beautiful and the lands good."

And so on until at 10:30 on Wednesday the party left Hartford for Springfield, where, at 4 o'clock an inspection tour of the Continental Stores (on the hill above the town) was made "which I found to be in very good order and which belong to the United States."

At 7 o'clock Thursday the 23d the party left Springfield, going by way of Palmer to Brookfield. "At Brookfield (Brookfield) we fed the horses and dispatched an Express which was sent to me by Gov. Hancock giving notice of measures he was about to pursue for my reception on the Road and in Boston, with a request to lodge at his house."

On Friday the 24th, "We commenced to journey with the sun. At this place (on the Leicester-Worcester line) some gentlemen of the Town ship of Worcester met us. Some men from the Town of Boston came also and I set 10 o'clock of the morning as the time to pass the militia of the Middlesex County and 12 o'clock for my entrance into Boston, desiring Major Hale, however, to inform Gen. John Brooks that as I conceived there was an impropriety in my reviewing the militia or seeing them perform manœuvres other than as a private man I could do no more than pass along the line. Which, if he thought proper might be under arms to receive me at the time. We lodged the night at Weston."

"Columbia's Favorite Son"
On Saturday, the 25th, this entry occurs: "Dressed at 7. Started out at 8 and arrived at Cambridge, according to appointment, but the militia, having a distance to come, were not in line until after 11. They made, however, an excellent appearance with General Brooks at their head. To pass over the minutiae of the arrangements for meeting me, it may suffice to say that at the entrance to Cambridge I was welcomed by the Selectmen in a body."

"Then we came to the State House, from which, across the street, an Arch was thrown; in front of which was this inscription, 'To the man who unites all hearts; and to the other side, 'To Columbia's favorite son.' Here the procession was reviewed." Mention is then made, not without some underlying hint of flattery, of the historical negligence of Governor Hancock who "did not keep his engagement to dine with me."

And on Sunday, the 26th, when members of the Boston government and the State tried to bring about some amicable settlement of the extremely tense situation, this entry was made: "I informed them in explicit terms that I should not see the Governor unless it was at the lodgings." Governor Hancock had obviously hitherto expected to "receive a visit from the General."

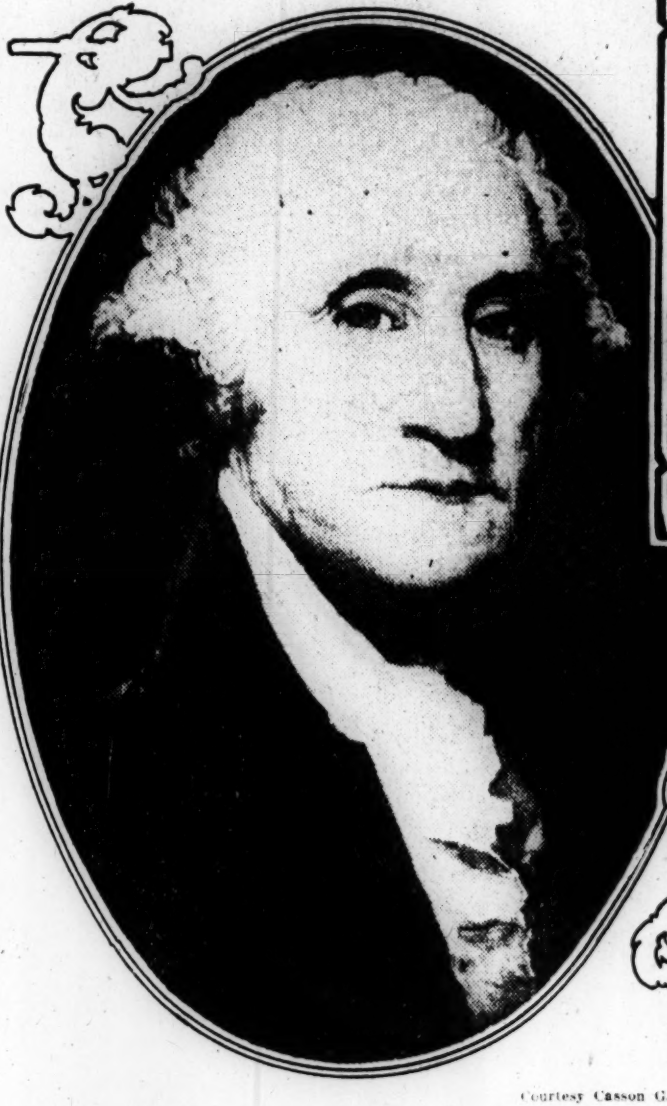
Faneuil Hall Dinner
During his stay in the city President Washington stayed at the "Widow Ingersoll's which is a very decent and good house" at Tremont and Court streets. At 3 o'clock on Monday the President "dined at a large and elegant dinner in Faneuil Hall, given by the Gov. and his Council."

It was before this dinner that the Governor, spurred by considerable pressure from his advisers and his own undoubted discretion, had decided to make his peace with the President which he did by means of a formal call, which, however, fooled none of the onlookers, and thus the awkward situation was, at least outwardly, glossed over to the satisfaction of all. It to the amusement of a few.

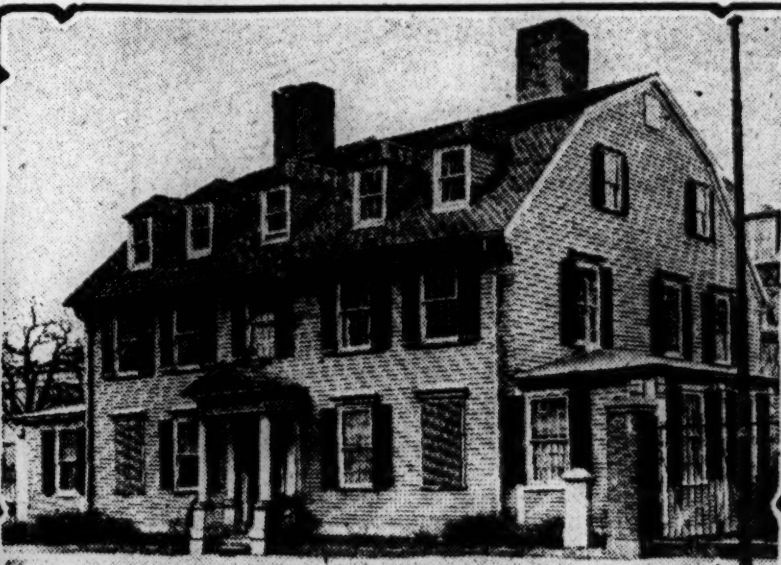
On Thursday, the 28th, the party left Boston, going to Marblehead and the neighborhood roundabout on the North shore, up along the coast through Newburyport and Portsmouth, back through Andover and "Bellaria" to Lexington and Watertown "where we lodged at the house of a Widow Coolidge and a very indifferent one it is, too."

By Monday the 9th the party had returned to Hartford and on Friday the 13th "back at my house in New York where I found Mrs. Washington and other members of the family all very well."

Reminders to Busy Nation of Its Famous First President



Left: George Washington, a Mezzotint of Original Stuart Portrait by T. Hamilton Crawford. Upper Right: Wadsworth House, Built in 1726, Which Was Washington's Headquarters When in Cambridge, Mass.; Statue of First President by Thomas Ball, Erected in Boston Public Garden in 1869.



COHASSET CARILLON RECITALS ARRANGED

Masons Will March to Church to Its Strains

A special series of recitals will be given tomorrow and on the holiday in Cohasset by Dr. T. Percival Price, celebrated carillonneur of Toronto, who has been invited by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bancroft to come to St. Stephen's Church and play the carillon which Mrs. Bancroft gave the parish last year. The invitation is in keeping with Mrs. Bancroft's desire to provide concerts by visiting carillonneurs until such time as the two Cohasset organists, studying under the instruction of M. Levevre of Belgium, shall be ready to take over the major responsibility of the instrument which is comparatively so new to the United States. Dr. Price will play at 12:15 noon, directly after the morning service; from 3:30 to 4:30 in the afternoon, and after the evening service from 8:45 to 9:45. On the holiday the recitals will occur at 10:30 and at 3:30.

As part of the celebration of the holiday a special service of commemoration to mark Washington's Birthday will be held at St. Stephen's tomorrow evening at 7:45 o'clock with the Worshipful Master and members of Konoahassett Lodge, A. F. and A. M., forming a procession at the Lodge headquarters at 7:30 and proceeding along Main street, to the music of the carillon, through the west entrance of the church. The Lodge will be escorted by a delegation from West Roxbury Lodge and also by the Worshipful Master and members of the Satul Lodge at Scituate. The organ will take up the processional hymn as the escort and the Lodge meet the choir at the tower.

A special order of service has been arranged by the rector, assisted by the Rev. H. U. Munro of North Scituate, and the Rev. F. V. Stanley, chaplain of the lodge. The Rev. Charles C. Wilson will speak on "Washington, the Citizen, the Mason, and the Churchman."

PREMIER MAY BE GUEST
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—That President Coolidge may visit New Haven during the early part of May as the guest of the Governor's Foot Guard during the 150th anniversary was announced last night at a meeting of the veteran corps of Foot Guards.

ARTHUR CROSSLEY, President
EVERETT H. HALL, Treasurer

Reorganization Sale

Continues
Further reductions on many articles remaining

FURNITURE
RUGS
WALL PAPER
LAMPS
BRIC-A-BRAC
LIGHTING
FIXTURES

Allen Hall
Company

384 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

WHEATON COLLEGE IS TO TEST COST OF ELECTRIC HEATING

Experiments in Special Cottage Planned Under Direction of Dr. Shook

NORTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—A little cottage which has been erected just outside the campus of Wheaton College is to be the scene of experiments which if successful may go far toward determining methods of reducing the cost of heating and cooking by electricity. Dr. Glenn A. Shook, professor of physics at Wheaton, is the originator of the idea of having these experiments made in a specially constructed building, and they will be conducted under his personal supervision.

The materials were furnished by two Boston manufacturers who became interested in Dr. Shook's plans. The walls are double and interlined with insulation material and sea grass. The outer covering is of roofing material and the inside is lined with sheet-rock, painted so as to reflect heat. Temperature measurements are to be taken outside, inside and between the walls in order to determine how long it takes to heat the interior to a given temperature by electrical apparatus, the rate of cooling and how much energy is required to keep the house at a given temperature.

Dr. Shook will test the theories of those who have advanced the belief that a new, easier and cheaper method of releasing electrical energy is at hand. It is pointed out that although the high cost of generation of electricity has retarded the adoption of this method of heating in this country, it has been found practicable in Sweden on account of the low cost of production there due to the abundance of waterpower.

SMOKED HERRING PRODUCTION
CALAIS, Me., Feb. 21.—A total of 3,808,472 pounds of herring was smoked in Lubec from July, 1924, to the present month, according to a survey of the smoked herring production in that town by W. B. Mowry, made public yesterday.

"Celanese"
Undergarments

IN VESTS AND KNICKERS

Introducing a new rayon fabric with a remarkable resemblance to silk.

CELANESE has found much favor wherever it has been used. This lustrous fabric of heavy silk-like texture in knitted weave is admirably adapted to the tailored type undergarments much favored by well dressed women. Very complete tests were made by the manufacturers which convinced them of the reliability of the fabric

To Retain its Color.
To Retain its Shape.
To Wear Satisfactorily.
To Launder Satisfactorily.
And Not to Shrink.

Vests \$3.95 Knickers \$4.95

R. H. STEARNS CO

BOSTON

JEWISH RELIEF FUND LEADERS TO CONFER

Boston Meeting Preliminary to Nation-Wide Campaign

Preliminary to the launching of a nation-wide campaign in behalf of Jewish relief organizations, the national executive committee of the American Jewish Congress will hold its annual meeting in the Hotel Somerset Sunday. Prominent Jewish leaders from various sections of the United States will attend.

To co-ordinate and increase the Jewish relief activities will be one of the considerations which will occupy the meeting. The committee representing the New England branch of the congress, which has arranged Sunday's program, explained today that condition of Jews in eastern and central Europe is still such as to require continued assistance, although relief work on a large scale has been accomplished.

"Such organizations as the Ort, the Emergency Refugee Committee, and the American Jewish Congress are rendering splendid service in this connection," it added. "American Jewry must not permit itself to wash its hands of the work in the belief that the problem is entirely solved."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City, president of the congress, will preside. Among the delegates will be Julian W. Mack, federal judge; Aaron J. Levy of New York, Supreme Court Justice; Judge Hugo Pam of Chicago, Samuel Untermyer, Joseph Burdick, Nathan D. Perlman (R.), Representative from New York, and Bernard G. Richards of New York.

Sunday evening, at the Somerset, the joint campaign for the Emergency Refugee Committee, the Ort Reconstruction Fund and the American Jewish Congress will be launched at a banquet. Rabbi Wise, Judge Mack, and Carl Sherman, formerly attorney of the State of New York, will be the speakers. Judge David A. Lourie will be the toastmaster, and the meeting will be opened by Samuel Kalesky, chairman of the campaign, and head of the New England branch of the Jewish Congress.

Burton Holmes
Describes Rome

Greater variety in scenes made Burton Holmes' second travelogue on Rome, given at Symphony Hall last night, even more entertaining and instructive than his first. New and impressive views of Roman antiquities, many classic and park-like villas, the Italian capital's numerous fountains in full spray, artists living in secluded and fascinating quarters on the tops of ancient walls, attractive modern homes within cast-stone towers, and so on, were thrown upon the screen in rapid succession. That the sights of beauty in and around Rome are inexhaustible might easily be believed after hearing Mr. Holmes' two lectures on the subject. "The Italian Alps" will be presented next Friday night and the following Saturday afternoon, as the third in Mr. Holmes' series of five travelogues.

DOG SHOW HAS ATTRACTIVE LIST

Aristocracy and 'Just Dogs' Included in 1200 Entries at Boston Exhibition

Practically the entire competing aristocracy of the dog world in the United States and some representatives, as well, from Europe will be at Mechanics Building Monday at 9 o'clock, when the doors open for the thirteenth annual show of the Eastern Dog Club. Over 1200 dogs will be benched, representing 55 breeds and establishing a new high peak in entry lists at this show.

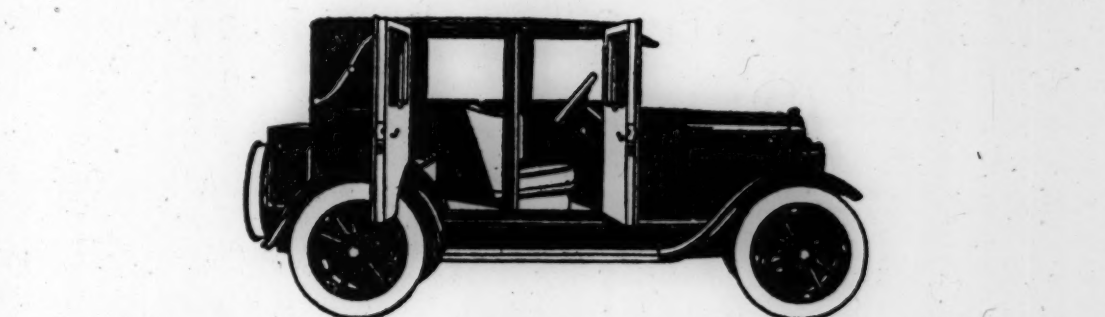
Last year the number fell just a bit short of 1100. The increased number of entries is another indication of the generally widespread and increased interest in dogs, not only among fanciers but also among the layman who, perchance, owns one dog, perhaps, of no great distinction or pedigree, or who used to have a pup when he was a boy.

Boston Terriers Lead List
The Eastern Dog Club shows have not managed to surpass the shows of the Westminster Kennel Club in New York but for several years the Eastern event has had a reputation among fanciers for being the most "sporting" show in the country. The affairs of the club are in the hands of a group of dog enthusiasts who truly love dogs and have pleasure in showing them and helping others to show under advantageous conditions.

Obviously the Boston Terrier class has the largest number of dogs entered of any class. There are 125 entries. Interest in, say, wire haired fox terriers and in Sealyhams has edged in, during the last two or three years, pretty closely on Boston terrier interest until judging in those two classes elicits rather more tensitly than it does in the Boston's.

Boys' and Girls' Show
An interesting event on the first day of the show will be the "boys' and girls' show," to be held in the basement of the building. Girls and boys under 12 years of age throughout Greater Boston have been invited to enter their dogs, thoroughbreds, half-breeds or what not. The boy or girl presenting the most typical picture of an American youngster with his or her dog will be presented with a prize by Bayard Tuckerman Jr., president of the club.

TOLL LINE REPAIR COMPLETED
Complete restoration of telephone toll service out of Boston was announced by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company at noon today. So rapid was the work of the repair crews following the fire of Monday night that the estimated period of restoration was cut in half. Officials of the telephone company, in announcing the return to normal service, thanked the public for its patience during the temporary interruption.



World's Lowest Priced
Closed Car

with Doors Front and Rear

\$585

f. o. b. Toledo

Sales of this Model are Multiplying Day by Day!

There is literally a rush to buy this Overland Coupe-Sedan, the most remarkable closed car value ever offered. Both seats adjust forward and backward to accommodate tall and short people. Rear seat and upholstery are removable—providing, when out, 50 cubic feet of loading space for trunks, boxes, groceries, anything and everything! Seats and upholstery make

into a full-length bed inside the car—for camping trips. A large trunk at rear at small extra cost. All the benefits and comforts of a closed car—with the big power and extreme economy that only Overland gives!

See Also the Famous
OVERLAND ALL-STEEL SEDAN \$715

OVERLAND Coupe Sedan

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Other Overland Dealers in Metropolitan Boston

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Arlington—Arlington Overland Co., 30-32 Massachusetts Ave.
Belmont—Belmont Overland Co., 237 Belmont St.
Dorchester—Boston Overland Co., 740 Blue Hill Ave.
Malden—Ferry St. Garage, Ferry St., at Eastern Ave.
Malden—Stevens Stearns, 25-27 Salem St.
Melrose—Smith Bros. Garage, 447-469 Main St.
Quincy—Quincy Overland Co., 88 Washington St.
Revere—Martin's Garage.

Rollinsdale—Rollinsdale Overland Co., 20 Belgrade Ave.
Roxbury—Magnet Motor Car Co., 14 Walnut Ave.
Salem—Stevens Stearns, 408 Highland Ave.
Waltham—Mallica Motor Sales, 14 Pine St.
Watertown—Washington Motor Car Co., 21 Mt. Auburn St.
Wellesley—Wellesley Overland Co., 69 Central St.
West Newton—C. L. Dutton Co., 970-981 Watertown St.
Wellesley—Wm. A. Pasley.

WILLYS-OVERLAND FINE MOTOR CARS
We still have a few openings for dealers of the right type

R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

February's the Best Month to Have it Done—
Here's Why—This Week, New

Furniture Tapestries

At Special Prices
Mrs. Odd Mill Pieces in Great Variety

By taking advantage of the tapestries on sale at these low prices, you may save considerable money on "doing over" a whole living room set or even a single chair.

\$1.59 YARD \$1.95 YARD \$2.50 YARD

\$3.95 YARD \$4.50 YARD

Our upholstery estimators will be on the sales floor to give you estimates of the amount and cost of re-covering

Third Floor, North

CHURCH FUNDS CODE FAVORED

Moral Scrutiny of Investment as to Product and Labor Scale Advised

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 21 (Special)—Establishment of an ethical rating committee which would subject every industry to a rigid "moral scrutiny" before approving investment of church funds in such business was urged here before a conference called by the committee on financial and fiduciary matters of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The meeting, attended by bankers, attorneys, trust officers and representatives of 30 different religious denominations with a membership of more than 20,000,000 adult church members and administering billions of dollars in church funds nationally.

Moral Investing
The primary purpose of the gathering—the first of its kind—was to exchange views and experiences, with a view to more economical and effective handling of the funds of the various denominations. The conclusions of the conference are not binding upon any particular body, but are presented to each as a recommendation.

It was said by speakers that religious bodies in the past have invested church funds in business enterprises the conduct of which they did not approve, and sometimes vigorously fought, although the investment was sound and the profits desirable.

Charles N. Lathrop of New York, executive secretary, department of Christian social service, national council, Protestant Episcopal Church, urged an ethical code for investment.

"The total of the investments made by the religious bodies represented at this meeting," said Mr. Lathrop, "is a very large and forms a great financial power, and it should be wielded carefully."

"I suggest that the treasurers of religious bodies only invest church funds in enterprises which will stand a strict moral scrutiny, and it would be well if a committee were named, with proper authority, who could conduct investigations when desired, and report as to the ethical status of any corporation or business body which may be contemplated as an opportunity for investment of church moneys."

Labor Scale a Factor
While it is not in accord with the nature of the conference to name any such committee to function for all of the churches represented, delegates declared that it was extremely likely that each denomination would hereafter follow out Mr. Lathrop's suggestion.

A phase of the ethical rating work, it was said, would be to list various industries in the order of their investment worth from a moral standpoint which would have regard both for the manner in which workers of the industry are treated and the character of the product.

State and federal legislation affecting the receipt and administration of church funds were discussed. No attempt would be made, it was officially announced, to amend or change any existing legislation, but plans would be considered to more efficiently align the handling of church moneys with the various laws.

**JAPAN WILL PERMIT
USE OF RADIO SETS**

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Japan is at last to listen in on the radio. Since its development on an extensive scale in the United States, there has been a ban on the possession of either receiver or sending sets by Japanese individuals.

More than a year ago it was announced that this ban was to be lifted, but the definite date for this relaxation of regulations has just been announced for March 1.

All radio-casting will be under the general supervision of the Department of Communications, being handled by private concerns, but only after they have obtained the department's sanction. All receiving sets will be registered, and a monthly fee of 2 yen charged to the owner of each. Temporarily radio-casting will be done from the electrical experimental station of the Department of Communications, but later private firms will erect their own stations.

Progress in the Churches

The meeting of the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education and various sections of that body in Chicago, Feb. 16 to 25, attracted churchmen from all parts of the United States.

There are 34 denominations in the United States and Canada composing the international council, which is the accredited agency of the participating denominations in the field of co-operative interdenominational work in religious education, including the Sunday school, vacation Bible school, and week-day school of religion.

Discussions centered around plans and policies for pushing religious education under the auspices of the various churches composing the council. The training of Sunday school leaders, week-day religious education, curriculum, publication of literature and study books were other topics for consideration.

The Temperance Council of the Christian Churches in Britain is arranging a conference of representatives of all the chief temperance organizations in March to consider and, if possible, agree upon the terms of a local option bill for England.

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Adult Bible Classes is to hold its annual midwinter convention in Harrisburg Feb. 23 and 24. More than 800 delegates, representing all the Protestant congregations, are expected. Members of the Legislature have been invited to attend one of the sessions.

The Russian Embassy in London, in response to an inquiry, said: (1) There is now no state religion in Russia; (2) any sect may have religious services, but must register the place; (3) the teaching of religion is forbidden in all schools, whether Government schools or private schools; (4) a parent is free to teach his children what religion he likes at home; (5) during the Russian famine the Government levied a tax on church property for the relief purposes, and since that time it has confiscated stores of silver and gold belonging to the church which had been hidden away, and were not disclosed when the relief tax was levied; (6) before the revolution the acceptance of the orthodox Christian religion was compulsory in Russia.

A national inter-racial conference to be held in Cincinnati from March 25 to 27 has been called by the Federal Council of Churches, in conjunction with the commission on inter-racial co-operation.

In the presence of the Queen of England the renovated eleventh-century Episcopal throne has been dedicated by the Bishop of Norwich. Only a few portions of the stone were in existence, but they were sufficient to indicate to architects the original design, and to enable them to prepare a plan of restoration. Queen Mary, with other ladies in the diocese, has given some choice needlework to the monument which is on the cushion having been executed by her Majesty.

North American churches owning their own radio-casting stations have increased to 27 in this country and one in Canada, latest Government information states.

The commission for the proposed merger of the New York Ministerium, the New York Synod, and the Evangelical Synod of New York and New England, have agreed upon a tentative constitution for the merging of the three Lutheran bodies.

This constitution, consisting of 13 articles with subdivisions, will be printed at once and sent to each pastor and congregation of the 365 churches throughout New York State and adjacent territory for review and study.

The Old Testament in thirty-four volumes in Braille type for the blind has just been completed in Japanese. Forty per cent of the blind in Tokyo are reported to be professing Christians, through the influence of the Braille New Testament.

To provide trained teachers for the Hebrew Sunday schools of New York City, the Hebrew Union school for teachers of that city offers a two-year course in teacher training. More than 200 young Hebrews are enrolled in the course, which requires two evenings a week. A placement bureau is maintained by the school.

The Bishop of Winchester has received a pastoral staff on which has been carved the names of 22 English parishes through which he made a pilgrimage on foot last autumn. The staff is made of oak 300 years old, taken from Winchester Cathedral when it was under repair.

Every state in the Union will have a representative to assist with the ushering at the opening of Boston non-day meetings to be held in Keith's Theatre, beginning Feb. 25, when Dr. George A. Gordon, minister of the Old South Church, will deliver the first sermon of the series of interdenominational meetings. These sons of 48 states all belong to Dr. Gordon's congregation and students' clubs. All services including musical program will be broadcast by station WEEI.

The new country church department of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches will have as secretary the Rev. Kenneth C. MacArthur, pastor of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, who has resigned for that purpose. The recent survey of the rural towns of Worcester County by the Institute for Social and Religious Research showed that the county with its unusual resources afforded a unique interdenominational opportunity.

The Liberal Jewish Synagogue in northwest London, Rabbi Israel Mat-tuck says, is to be replaced by a fine new building estimated to cost £40,000. As the largest synagogue in Great Britain, it will hold 4000 people, with an adjoining hall to accommodate 400.

A standard training school of the Sunday School Board of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is to be held at Wilson, N. C., March 1-7. This will be the second annual session of the Wilson School. The enrollment for the first year was 85, but indications are that the attendance will be larger this year. Five courses dealing with Sunday school work in various departments are to be offered.

Arranged by the British Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship, a series of addresses has been given in a London church by representative men on nationalism and internationalism from the Christian standpoint. Dr. Alexander Ramsay gave the first address.

IRISH STUDYING DANISH SCHOOLS

Denmark's Efficiency Said to Be Due to System of Education

DUBLIN, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—In capturing the imagination of the world with her modern economic and social development, Denmark has made a deep impression upon another little nation, Ireland, where an earnest effort is now being made to organize a system of high schools similar to those which have gone so far toward revolutionizing life in Scandinavia.

An experiment, therefore, has been proposed for purposes of concrete demonstration by two former students of the International High School at Elnore, and a small committee, representing many sections of the community, has been formed under the chairmanship of T. J. O'Connell, D. J. Davies, who has studied the Danish high school system minutely and at first hand, is one of the prime movers in the plan whereby it is hoped Ireland may profit. He is all for having the Irish Free State try to adopt the scheme, "which has brought such benefits to the little agricultural nation of Denmark."

Denmark a Model
Miss Margery Cunningham, head mistress of Trinity Hall, a large school for girls in Dublin, who is keenly interested in the movement, observes:

We may well give careful consideration to a country which can not only beat us at butter-making and in intensive farming (despite a poor climate and a soil which does not approach ours in fertility), but which can manage to produce a poor crop with 250 policemen, which can deal with unemployment rationally, which has eliminated poverty as we know it, which can organize its labor to 55 per cent, which can minimize internal friction and bitterness, which has granted Ireland's request for independence without any fuss, and which can seriously set about disarmament.

The point Miss Cunningham sets herself to get at, and could like Ireland to study thoughtfully, is the "What is the real source of the social mind which leads to such developments?" This source seems to reside, as every Dane confesses with pride, in education; and the real strength of the Danish educational position is the people's high schools. "An experiment on these lines is well worth trying in Ireland," this prominent and broad-minded student of education believes. Miss Cunningham continues:

It might be the point at which the action of many kindred efforts—language schools, co-operative schools, musical societies, folk-lore societies—could be brought together for effective influence on young men and women. In the common life of such a school the student is educated to live out their ideas and so give them substance and reality, as they could never do in the cross-currents of the ordinary life of today.

We cannot afford to lose time or opportunity in making use of the stirrings of the new spirit which we recognize all over Ireland. We cannot run the risk of its turning to an aggressive industrialism such as is threatening the very existence of the countries round us.

A Fund of Inspiration
T. P. Gill, until recently secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, analyzes the Danish high school system succinctly and enthusiastically in the Department of Agriculture Journal, suggesting, likewise, what a fund of social inspiration such a system, if inaugurated in the Free State, would prove. He says:

A five-month course in the winter time for young men, a shorter period in the summer for young women; with inspiring teachers imbued with the missionary spirit, whose dominant idea is applied Christianity and love of country; with the spirit of Christian morality and brotherhood applied to everyday life, private and public—these things make for an epoch in the students' lives.

A striking thing about the Danish heroes only, but use as examples of great men of other nations. They do not confine their singing to Danish songs. You will see portraits of Washington, Pasteur, Shakespeare on their walls. I happened in once on a lecture, and in honor of an Irish visitor they sang "Let Erin Remember" with Danish words.

What Mr. Gill would have his fellow countrymen carefully note is the fact that the Danes, because of their efficiency, are "the most formidable of all Ireland's competitors in her special agricultural products," and that the Danish nation attributes its success very largely to these high schools.

**BRITISH EDUCATION
DEMANDS DIMINISH**
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Figures have recently been issued by the board of education which would seem to show that there is a falling-off in the numbers of English people to give their children an advanced education. During and after the war a remarkable increase was manifested in the number of applicants for admission to secondary schools, that is schools at which education was carried on to the age of 16 or 18. For the first time during recent years the figures (which refer to the year 1923) show a reduction in the number of full-time pupils at these schools.

The number of secondary pupils in England per 1000 of population was 9.1 in 1923 as against 9.2 in 1922. The figure is still in advance of that for 1920, which was 8.1, but it would seem to show a change in tendency. In Wales, although there is no decrease, yet the increase which had been going on for some years has ceased, the figure of 11.5 per 1000 being the same in the previous year, while it is an increase upon that for 1920 (9.6). The cause is believed to be not a lessening in educational zeal, but a lower economic condition on the part of the people due to the trade slump of the past three years.

**JAPAN REGULATES
TRUST COMPANIES**
TOKYO, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Within a year of the promulgation of the law governing trust companies in Japan a drastic change has been issued which has thrown those firms into consternation.

The new regulation specifies that fixed deposits must be at least 1000 yen, and must be for a minimum two-year period. The change was made at the instigation of bankers, who said the trust companies were seriously interfering with their business.

List of Candidates
According to the press your board has a list of candidates and many executive sessions have been held on this subject. You are fully aware of the views of this organization as to the desirability of publishing the list of candidates being considered for important positions prior to the day of their election.

On Jan. 17 we wrote you on this subject and received a formal acknowledgment from your secretary. Much unrest and distrust on the part of the parents of school children could be obviated if you would dictate a frank statement and send it to us regarding the position of your board in these matters, namely:

1. Why is the public left in ignorance as to the candidates being considered for important administrative positions?
2. Why the vacancy has been unfilled since May, 1924.

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Newest Fashions in Misses' Coats

Distinguished by Altman Quality

Without a foundation of true quality—which in a coat means good fabric and expert tailoring—a fashion can never be successful. At Altman's, quality is, of course, a tradition of long standing, so that every fashion found here becomes a fashion of quality

Misses' Collarless Coats
with Borders of Fur

made of the lovely hued kashmirs and jewel-tones, Joseena and charmeens with Spring furs like lynx, natural skunk and dyed kit fox, \$55.00 to 215.00

Misses' Black Silk Coats
A New Note of Elegance

Gleaming satin, faille and Ottoman weaves in collarless styles with fox furs, exquisitely toned, in smart borders at . . . \$95.00 to 260.00

Misses' Tailored Coats
Smartly Double-breasted

of tweed, the new Paris favorite, inspired by the matchless O'Rosen designs; of Patou crepe; of imported chevrot at . . . \$25.00 to 50.00

Misses' Sports Coats
in 1925 Versions

To supplement the important jumper frock Paris favors sports coats—in striking new colors and sports weaves at . . . \$39.00 to 78.00

A specialized collection, including all the smartest of new fashions, in especially excellent Altman quality, \$58.00 to 95.00

(Third Floor)

A Marvelous Variety of Dainty Cotton Dresses

The majority of these are imported from Europe—different countries—each offering a distinctive, fine handwork. Women with smart taste are choosing them for their exquisite individuality—for Summer evening and afternoon functions and, in the simpler styles, for daytime in country homes. Many are beautifully hand-made.

Of voile or batiste	Of net or voile with fillet
at . . . \$14.50 to 58.00	at . . . \$48.00 to 118.00
Of handkerchief linen	Of net with real laces
at . . . \$55.00 to 98.00	at . . . \$125.00 to 168.00
Of net over pastel silk slips	\$75.00 to 215.00

Sizes 36 to 52, inclusive.

(Third Floor)

For Tuesday—after the Holiday 10,000 Pairs of Women's Silk Hosiery

with lisle tops and soles, Betalaph quality

\$1.25 per pair

Its popularity is due to its remarkable wearing quality and the unusually even, silky texture at the price. The selection of a season's supply is suggested, as large economy is offered in the sale

In all the newest colors

(First Floor)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



RADIO

Radio Fog Signal Devices
Show Progress in 1924Commissioner of Lighthouses Gives Summary
of Protective Work Done Last Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. (Special)—Important progress has been made in the installation and use of radio fog signals for protection of navigation in fog, according to George R. Putnam, commissioner of lighthouses, in a résumé of the accomplishments of this aid to mariners during the year 1924. "Investigation was continued with a view to lessening or eliminating the effect of interference. To this end, a tube transmitter operating on alternating continuous wave was developed and tested, and later installed on a lighthouse. This transmitter has proved satisfactory and is being used on other installations now under way."

Great as was the progress made by the lighthouse service of the United States Department of Commerce in establishing radio fog signal stations during 1924, as indicated by the above statement of the commissioner of lighthouses, the present year will witness an even greater advance in establishing these aids to navigation. The tube transmitter and exclusive article it can be stated that 26 radio fog signal stations, all told, will be in operation by September, 1925. Some of these stations are now being equipped with radio apparatus and will be in operation before September, and all of them will be completed and in service by the latter part of this year.

The newly established radio fog signal stations are as follows: Gray's Harbor, Washington; Cape Blanco Light Station, Oregon; Point Sur, Point Arguello and Los Angeles Harbor, California; Galveston Jetty Light Station, Texas; South Pass, Louisiana; Devil's Island, Wisconsin; Manitou Light Station, Michigan; Lightfish Point Station, Detroit Light Station, and Lake Huron Lightship, all in Michigan; Buffalo Light Station, on the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, in New York State.

"Investigations have been carried on for the improvement of radio aids to navigation," states the commissioner of lighthouses, "and have been made of tube transmitters for radio fog signal stations, developed to take the place of the spark transmitters in use, and other plans developed for increasing the efficiency of the fog signal as an aid to navigation. The tube transmitter was placed in service April 23 on Ambrose Channel lightship and is in successful operation. The success attending this experimental installation justifies the lighthouse service in abandoning arc and spark transmitters in favor of electron-tube transmitters and, therefore, the latter will be used at the 14 newly established radio fog signal stations. Thus, the radio fog signal will experience less interference from this source. These transmitters, consisting of two 250-watt power tubes, are now being built by the General Electric Company.

These one-kilowatt, interrupted continuous wave transmitters will have an effective sending range of from 75 to 150 miles, depending upon atmospheric conditions. With the com-

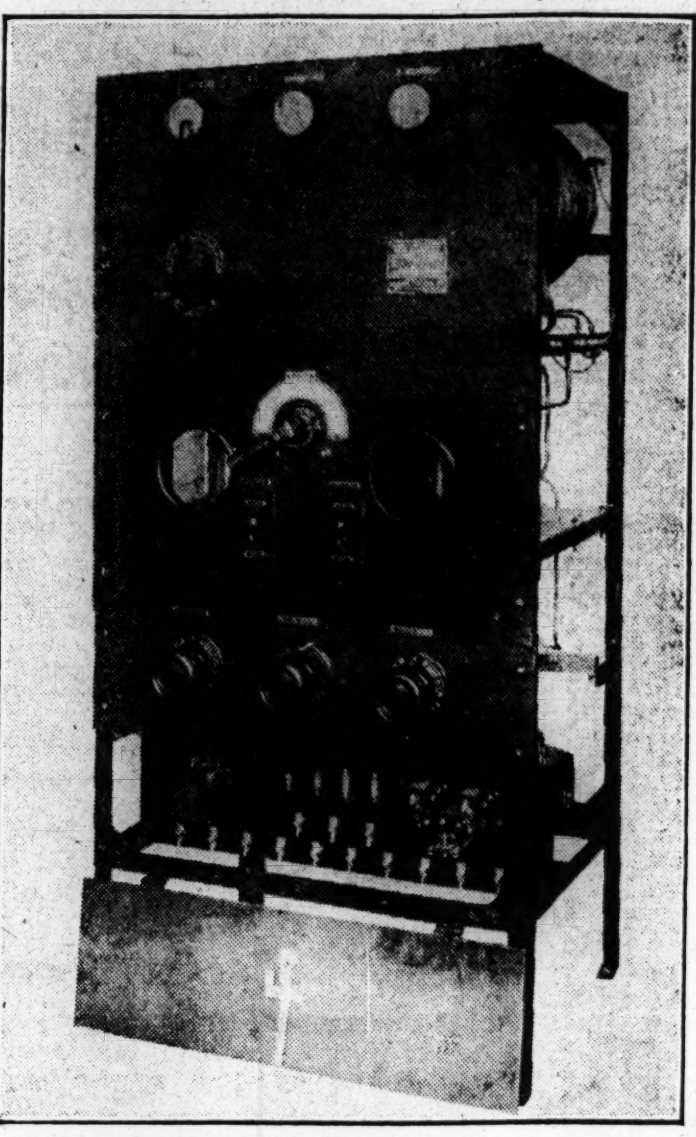
pletion of the new stations, there will be nine of these aids to navigation, located on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. This means that the entire Pacific coast will be covered by this system of radio direction-finding for ships. Or, in other words, these aids to navigation will extend from the State of Washington to the southern coast of California. There will be about the same number of radio fog signal stations in service along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. Furthermore, there will be three radio fog-signal stations in operation in Lake Superior and two in Lake Huron. Thus, any vessel provided with a modern radio compass will be enabled to take bearings from one or more of these stations where navigating at any point in these two lakes.

The electric current for operating these radio fog-signal stations will be supplied by a local power plant, which will consist of oil engines, 110-volt generators, and 56-cell storage batteries. The engines and generators will be in duplicate, as well as the transmitters; these reserve units being pressed into service in the event of emergencies.

The cage type of antenna, as called, will be used at these new radio fog-signal stations. Each antenna will consist of six wires, having an effective length of 150 feet. These wires will be maintained on self-supporting steel towers, and be equipped with 30-inch glass insulators on each end. A standard type of insulator will be used on the lead-in wires. Stations not advantageously situated, with respect to a moist soil for ground connection, will be provided with a six-wire counterpoise; this being supplied with two six-inch glass insulators, one at each end of the counterpoise. This counterpoise system will be supported 6½ feet above the ground. Each of these 14 radio fog-signal stations will be equipped with an automatic telegraph key for sending the international Morse telegraph code, since each station is assigned a characteristic signal.

"The greatest need at the present time for increasing the safety of navigation is for more efficient fog signals," urged the Commissioner of Lighthouses in successfully advocating the appropriation of funds for this purpose. "The development of radio apparatus," continued Commissioner Putnam, "and of means of accurately obtaining the direction of radio signals with the radio direction finder proves that the radio apparatus is of great value for the location of ships in fog, thick weather, or beyond the range of visible signals. This apparatus consists of a radio-sending station at a lighthouse on shore or on a light vessel at sea from which definite signals are sent out at regular intervals in the same manner as from a whistle or bell. The signals are, however, picked up by a shipboard by means of a radio direction finder, an instrument which gives the direction of the source of the radio signal. Such signals have been established at some of the most important coast points, and have met with strong approval of mariners."

New Transmitter Is Compact



Apparatus for Sending Fog Signals, Shown Above, Will Be Installed at Twelve Stations During 1925.

Ambassador: Abe Lyman's Coconut Grove Orchestra. 11-June Pursell, the KJNY Girl.

KFOA, Rhodes Department Store, Seattle, Wash. (455 Meters)

WEEI, Boston Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, Mass. (475.5 Meters)

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (467 Meters)

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MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, General Electric Co., Denver, Colo. (323 Meters)

8:10 p. m.—Studio program; three-act comedy, "Come Out of the Kitchen," by the KOA players, under direction of Iris Ruth Pavey; instrumental selections between acts by KOA orchestra, under the leadership of Lewis H. Chernoff.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGO, General Electric Co., Oakland, Calif. (341 Meters)

8 p. m.—Educational program. Music by the Arion Trio. Address, "Present Status of the Fruit Beverage Industry," by H. H. Webb, assistant professor of fruit products, College of Agriculture, University of California, at Los Angeles.

8:10 p. m.—Dance music program by Henry Halstead's orchestra and soloists.

KPO, Hale Bros., San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)

8 p. m.—Organ recital by Theodore J. Irwin; soloist, Emma Blotcky; orchestra, 10—Program under the management of George Carson; 10—Gene James' Rose Room Bowl Orchestra.

KNX, Evening Express, Los Angeles, Calif. (337 Meters)

8 p. m.—KNX feature program. 10—Silvertown Orchestra and Lillian May Challenger.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (467 Meters)

7 p. m.—Evening Herald program. 8—Coco Hot Springs, Inc., presenting the Coco Indian Orchestra, featuring the lacho, Indian baritone. 9—Classic program. 10—Los Angeles Examiner program.

LECTURE RADIOCAST

FROM NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21 (Special)—A lecture on Christian Science, to be given by Robert Stanley Ross, C.S., of New York City, a member of the Board of Lecturers of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New Haven, Conn., will be broadcast by station WPAJ on Sunday afternoon, March 1. The lecture will begin at 3:30 p. m., Eastern standard time, and will be given in the Commercial High School Auditorium.

CANADIAN STATION

RADIOCASTS LECTURE

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 21 (Special)—A Christian Science lecture, to be given by George Shaw Cook, C.S.B., of Chicago, Ill., a member of the Board of Lecturers of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hamilton, Ont., will be broadcast by station CFCE on Sunday afternoon, March 1. The lecture will begin at 3:15 p. m., Eastern standard time.

RADIO BOOMS IN BOMBAY

The correspondence of the Monitor in Bombay writes that the Radio Club there is putting up a very efficient aerial and installing a powerful receiving set. When everything is fixed it is proposed to hold Saturday night sittings to hear the British programs which generally start about midnight.

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The "Rose Marie"

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\$11.95

This novel shoe comes in penny and black satin, patent with beaver kid trim, or tan Russia calf with champagne kid.

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MORE NEUTRODYNE

SUITS ARE FILED

Charge Nine New York Firms With Infringing Patents

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Radio Corporation and eight other concerns are charged by the Hazeltine Corporation and others with infringing patents Nos. 1,456,008 and 1,489,228 obtained by Louis A. Hazeltine of Hoboken, N. J. The charge is represented in an equity action filed in the Federal Court here.

The patents are called "method and electric circuit arrangements for neutralizing capacity coupling" and "method and means for neutralizing capacity coupling in audio."

The equity papers ask for an injunction restraining further alleged infringements and an accounting of all benefits derived from the use of the patents.

One of the things that such people especially admire in real old houses is their real old fireplaces, and one of the things that real old fireplaces are likely to have in them is a real old brick oven. Once upon a time, when such old fireplaces were new, people had no stoves, and so they baked their bread in these brick ovens. The brick oven was a hole in the wall near the fireplace, and it had a small iron door. When they wanted to bake, they made a wood fire in the brick oven to heat it, and then they raked out the ashes, and put in the bread to bake, and shut the door.

When great-grandmother used to bake she had no stove at all. She had a good-sized hole right in the kitchen wall.

And in that hole she baked her bread in loaves of goodly size. And baked her cookies and her cakes. And all her pleasant pies.

So, of course, the new-old house that Elizabeth's father bought had a brick oven in the wall beside the fireplace.

It was some days before Elizabeth noticed the little iron door in the kitchen wall, for there were a good many things to look at, and the iron

door was set back in the wall so that it did not attract attention. When she did notice it she was very much interested. She opened the little door and peered into the old brick oven.

"It's just like a little, little room," said Elizabeth. And then after she had looked at it and thought about it a few minutes she had an idea. "It wouldn't do for a house," said Elizabeth, "because it hasn't got any windows. But I think Susan and John would like it very much for a kind of playhouse."

Susan and John were Elizabeth's dolls. They had a house of their own that they lived in, with an upstairs and downstairs, and windows, and furniture.

So Elizabeth took a table and two chairs out of Susan's and John's house and put them in the brick oven. But first she brushed it out neatly with Susan's toy broom. And after the table and chairs were in place, the brick oven still looked rather dark, so Elizabeth brought down some bright colored rag mats which her mother had taught her how to make for Susan's and John's house, and when they were on the floor of the brick oven it looked very much brighter. Then she brought John and Susan and sat them in the chairs on either side of the table, and on the table she put a little red cloth and some cups and saucers and a teapot from Susan's and John's pantry.

"What are you doing, Elizabeth?" asked her mother. "Surely you don't think Susan and John would like to live in a brick oven?"

"Of course, they wouldn't," said Elizabeth. "They're not going to live there. It's just a place where they will go sometimes to play keepings house."

ST. LOUIS SERVICE RADIOCAST

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be radio-cast March 1 by radio station KFQA, St. Louis, 261 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 o'clock, central standard time.

LONG BEACH RADIOCAST

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 21 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., will be radio-cast March 1 by radio station KFON of Long Beach, Calif., 240 meter wavelength. The service begins at 8 o'clock, Pacific standard time.

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SUNSET STORIES

A New Use for an Old Oven

NOW you must know that the new house in which Elizabeth had come to live with her father and mother, and Bridget the cook, and Mary the maid, to say nothing of the cat and two new kittens, was really an older house than they had all lived in before. But Elizabeth's father and mother liked it better than if it had been a brand new house just built by the carpenter. They were that kind of people. They liked old furniture and old plates and old houses. And so, when Elizabeth's father had a chance to buy quite an old house, he had bought it, and there they all were.

One of the things that such people especially admire in real old houses is their real old fireplaces, and one of the things that real old fireplaces are likely to have in them is a real old brick oven. Once upon a time, when such old fireplaces were new, people had no stoves, and so they baked their bread in these brick ovens. The brick oven was a hole in the wall near the fireplace, and it had a small iron door. When they wanted to bake, they made a wood fire in the brick oven to heat it, and then they raked out the ashes, and put in the bread to bake, and shut the door.

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"It's just like a little, little room," said Elizabeth. And

Art News and Comment

The Gardner Museum

PERFUMES of many blossoms greet the visitor who steps into the courtyard of the Gardner Museum, Fenway, Boston. Flowers and plants fill the central court, massed together with bright spots of color dotting the greens. Here is a bowl of violet orchids, there pale red camellias, ravishing, exotic. One's eye runs up and down the marble walls with their pattern of carved stone windows, trefoil arches and balconies. There is an atmosphere of dignity, quiet, splendor. One saunters along the cloisters. There are things of beauty to behold, everywhere enhanced by surroundings of nobility and grandeur. One breathes deeply of the fragrant blossoms.

The first moments are fairly dazzling. There are many things to look at; general impressions are more important for the present, at any rate. The eye travels lightly from here to there, and at every instant is arrested by something that catches its fancy. A long stairway is flanked by sky-blue walls. One ascends to visit corridors, galleries, rooms. The first is an Old Italian Room that has many attractive pieces for the visitor with a hobby for primitives. Not so primitive, however, when one steps up closely to see subtleties of certain masters who have only recently begun to be recognized.

The Raphael Room

A Raphael room follows. Here the great Perugia presides in the company of other important artists of his day. The Renaissance is revealed with all its intensity and versatility. Here are possessions of nobles like the ones that fell so glibly beneath the sword of the gallant Benvenuto Cellini. Furniture, damasks, wrought metals are arranged in the manner that was originally intended, as part of the furnishing of interiors. There is not the forbidding coldness of museum exhibits. Things seem to be long. One steps up close to study an old candelabra, a Rhages bowl, a bronze; and, then one withdraws to a distance to get the effect of an ensemble.

Mrs. Gardner's Eye for Balance. Mrs. Gardner had a great talent for arrangement. With an eye for color and contrast, and a feeling for balance, she assembled quantities of art objects into a magnificent unity. One would be perplexed at the misplacing of many of the things, if they had been misplaced; but they were not. Things that did not fit into the harmonious scheme of things are placed in cases, informally and unobtrusively in the corridors and passageways.

The salon, with an atmosphere intimate has lightness in color, and delicacy and fluency of forms. Tables are set with services, chairs are arranged informally for the expected habits of the salon—a fitting environment for Mrs. Rembrandt and her friends. From the sweet dalliance of the salon one steps into the spacious tapestry hall, somber, formal, mysterious by comparison. Narratives can be followed in the series of tapestries; in one the story is told of the life and suitable occupations of a nobleman.

Rembrandt, Vermeer. From this hall one enters the Dutch Room, where there are pictures by Rembrandt and Vermeer, among others. One's eye wanders to the beamed ceilings, covered with inlays, to the damasked walls, the carvings, and the leather chairs. A yellow light predominates, the golden yellow that is met so often in Dutch pictures. There is neither the medieval mystery nor the French frivolity in the atmosphere, but there is a domestic simplicity and comfort with no philosophical subtleties. Another stairway leads to more. In the meantime, one steps out onto a balcony and glances down into the courtyard to get the view from above. The Titian Room has the famous Europa picture by the great Venetian. More pictures attract the eye, in addition to the Oriental gem and the beauty of the stained-glass window. The corridor leads to the small chapel. A Gothic room with many more treasures completes the course of the tour.

One turns back down the stairways into the cloisters again with one more great treat ahead, Sargent's "Spanish Dancer" in the Spanish courtyard. Shown in lighting behind a polychrome arch, this picture reveals another aspect of the genius of Mr. Sargent. The picture fairly sounds the musical notes as the dancer swirls her ample ballet skirts in her lively stepping. Has any Spanish painter put the note of the tango upon canvas with as much verve?

The Beauty of the Whole. One cannot comprehend even a part of the things in the palace on the first visit, or, indeed, the second, or third. There is not only the beauty of individual objects to be studied, but the arrangement, the manner in which things have been juxtaposed and brought into one. There are not the labels and signs and encasements of museums. The tables, cabinets, and desks are as significant as objects of art as the things that are placed on them—prohibiting, therefore, the possibility of nailing things down for safety.

Wall coverings, columns, balustrades, illumination are all contributing ornamental factors. Things fit into each other. They do not stand out in shop-window fashion. There is a feeling of sumptuousness and splendor. The atmosphere of the past is revived. The affinity that great objects of art have for each other is revealed in the harmony of this varied accumulation. The East and West are brought together, the Middle Ages and Renaissance. There is consistency pervading. One learns

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that there are certain qualities that are common to all art, regardless of circumstances. Here one does not theorize as to whether fitness or modeling is the highest form of expression, whether crafts are subservient to the fine arts, whether the Gothic is loftier than the baroque. Theorizing is checked with one's coat and umbrella. One enters freely to drink one's fill of this great gift of the past.

Arms and Armor in Cleveland Museum

Arms and Armor, Catalogue by Helen Ives Gilchrist of the Severance Collection in the Cleveland Museum of Art. Limited edition of 500 copies at \$40 each. Artcraft and Printing Company, Cleveland, O.

The generous gift of arms and armor presented to the Cleveland Museum of Art by Mr. and Mrs. John Long Severance is a significant one. A descriptive catalogue has just been written by Helen Ives Gilchrist with many magnificent illustrations. One can judge from the careful manner in which this catalogue has been gotten out that the art of the armorer is loved and cherished today when it has become an antiquity and relegated to tastes and needs of a distant zone.

The art of the armorer, like many other of the crafts of medieval days, was manipulated with a degree of craftsmanship and love for the object that is not known in these days of large scale manufacture. The task was one of aesthetic, as well as protective importance. Some of the most significant names in art history have been associated with the designing of armor. This is an explanation of the enjoyment people get from it as an object of art, without necessarily having to associate it with legendary or historical illusion. These protective vestures had to be modeled and

showed in the corridors and passageways.

Courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art
MAXIMILIAN ARMOR, SIXTEENTH CENTURY
In the Severance Collection of Arms and Armor in the Cleveland Museum.

Knute Heldner's Paintings

New Orleans, La. Special Correspondence. From the country of Selma Lagerlof comes Knute Heldner. Of medium build, slender, and one may almost say frail, Knute Heldner has crowded a multitude of experiences into his 38 years, which at first glance may seem strangely at variance with the innate sensitiveness of an artist.

He is not the product of Parisian salons and luxurious studios; he is rather the painter of open spaces, of miners bent by toil, of lumberjacks seared by blizzards, of nature in her sternest moods. He has been in Sweden on a small farm, and it was there that I spent my childhood," says Mr. Heldner. "My father was interested in art, while my mother's taste inclined to music. She was anxious for me to become a musician, and I was about to study voice culture, when other things intervened."

After finishing the grade school, Knute, then 12 years old, was placed in the navy, where he remained for three years, exposed to the numerous hardships that fall to the lot of northern seafarers. The apprenticeship over, young Heldner began the study of art, though not with the intention of making it his life work. "Upon my arrival in the States," explains Mr. Heldner, "I worked as a cobbler in Minneapolis for several years. In my spare time I studied drawing and sketching, and not so very long afterward entered the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, where I remained for the next two years."

However, the call of the northern woods was strong for him, and to the land of miners and lumberjacks went Knute Heldner in further pursuit of his art.

"In my opinion, an artist must get close to his fellowmen if he wishes to accomplish anything of value," avers Mr. Heldner. "It is for this reason that I chose the lumber camps and mines, for there one sees life in the raw, stripped of all civilizing influences." In a mining camp

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2 WEEKS

joined with utmost skill in order to give freedom of motion and at the same time complete protection from the offender. Many parts were invented to protect individually the shoulders, arms, head, body, knees, calves, feet; there were gorgets, gauntlets, armlets, vambraces, pauldrons, etc.

Like all other arts, armor had its period of crudity, growth and decadence. The earlier protective coverings were made from quilted fabrics, leather, iron, metal scales, and chain mail. All these preceded steel plate armor. This later development, which permitted of varied and elaborate workmanship with applied decoration, began in the fifteenth century. The Severance collection includes many specimens of armor of this century and the two that follow. It includes the "Gothic," the earlier variety with the trefoil decoration, the kind of armor that was worn in the War of Roses. There are the Maximilian suits, adorned with flutings and roped margins. Then there are the later pieces that were made heavier and more ornate, the counterpart of the baroque taste in art.

Besides the complete coats of arms, there are numerous parts and details that have been photographed to display the charming decoration and subtle workmanship. There are helmets, body armor, chain mail, espadrilles, pauldrons. There are also weapons, swords, guns, crossbows, pole arms, daggers, maces, shields. One does not associate their fatal function with the unusual patterns of tracery that are used on these arms; fantastic motives carved, embossed, inlaid, make works of art out of them. Was the aesthetic aspect an inspiration and spur to bravery?

The illustrations in this catalogue show a remarkable process of photography in which the quality and surface of the metal is shown to display its character. The introduction is written by Dr. Bashford Dean of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

The Future of Leighton House. Decentralization of art exhibitions from Bond Street and its vicinity seems to be going further, for while we have already the Whitechapel Art Gallery giving very fine shows in the East End and Chelsea with its new gallery soon in the West End, it now comes about that the Kensington Borough Council has a problem to solve in the offer made to it by the sole living trustee of Lord Leighton's estate, Mrs. Russell Barrington. This lady has offered to transfer Leighton House, known all over the world for its magnificent decorations, to the Kensington Borough Council on the condition that the council provides the necessary funds to maintain the house for the use and enjoyment of the people.

Kensington has a Committee of Civic Art, of which Princess Louise is patron, and Sir Alfred J. Rice, O.M., the president of the finance committee, will seem to be the difficulty which will confront the council in these days when all councils are expected by rate-payers to economize. The present annual deficit is about £300, which has so far been generously made good by Mrs. Russell Barrington.

Leighton House is famous for its Arab Hall, in it the Orana Medallion Society gives concerts, but naturally musical activities do not occupy the whole of the space available.

Kensington is already rich in museums. London is badly off for wall-space on which contemporary artists can exhibit their pictures. It seems, therefore, that this is a golden opportunity for the creation of a policy which will direct the activities of Leighton House in the graphic arts toward solving a problem which has so far been generously made good by Mrs. Russell Barrington.

When asked to what school he belongs, Mr. Heldner explains that he has never given much thought to the matter. "I suppose you might call my work post-impressionistic, though, to my way of thinking, every picture presents its own problems, which the artist must solve in the way he sees fit. So much must come from the painter himself that it seems hard to classify an artist's work as a whole."

Mr. and Mrs. Heldner are spending the winter in the Vieux Carré of New Orleans, where the Old World atmosphere makes a strong appeal to them.

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PROOFS
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Every Day except Sundays
11:00 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Whitney Studio
8 West 8th Street, New York City

2 WEEKS

2 WEEKS

London Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON'S newest Art Galleries, adjoining the Town Hall, Chelsea, are making rapid progress toward completion. It is announced that they are to be opened in May next with an exhibition of works of art comprising paintings, drawings and sculpture representative of the best work of our time, the selection and hanging arrangements of which will be undertaken by the Chelsea Arts Club, a powerful committee having been appointed for the purpose—a gracious and appropriate arrangement bearing in mind that the new galleries are arising upon the site of the original home of the Chelsea Arts Club.

The club, which has a roll of more than 400 members, including many names of the highest repute in the art world, is expected to demonstrate its great strength in this exhibition, which is certain to be a memorable one.

The opening will be further celebrated by a series of chamber concerts and other festivities, continuing throughout the season, and several surprises are promised, so that there is not likely to be any lack of interest in the old quarter.

For some time past the architects have been giving the deepest consideration to the dual problem of lighting the galleries satisfactorily both by night and by day, and also the important matter of acoustics. The honorary advisory council arranged to direct the various activities of the new galleries augur well for the artistic ideals of the institution.

The literary council is not yet complete but includes the names of the Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, P. C. K. C., Mr. John Drinkwater and Mr. Osbert Sitwell; on the arts advisory council appear the names of Mr. Augustus John, R. A., Prof. Frederick Brown, Mr. Henry Lamb, Mr. Ambrose McEvoy, R. A., Mr. Henry Poole, R. A., Mr. James Pryde, and Mr. F. Derwent Wood, R. A.; and the musical committee is already in exceptional strength with Mr. M. Calvocoressi, Mr. John Coates, Mr. Eugene Goossens, Mr. John Goss, Mr. Philip Heseltine ("Peter Warlock"), Mr. John Ireland, Mr. E. J. Moeran, Mr. C. Kennedy Scott, Sir Richard Terry, Mus. Doc. F. R. C. O., and Dr. Vaughan Williams.

The motto and device of the new galleries, to be carved on the foundation stone which was laid by Mr. Augustus John last October, is as yet a profound secret, but the actual work is to be an example of the accomplished craftsmanship of Mr. Henry Poole, R. A.

A Paris Exhibition. In this regard it is pleasant to learn of the decision of the British Government to take part in the International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Art to be held in Paris this year. A grand council has been formed, of which Prince Arthur of Connaught is the president. In the hands of people like Dr. R. Anning Bell, R. A., Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen and Mr. Henry Wilson, past president of the Arts and Crafts Society, there is every prospect that this British section will be at once comprehensive, representative and of a high standard.

Holbein's "Edward VI." Rumor has it that in Germany is contemplated the sale of "The Treason of the Guelphs," a picture of matter very much, but in this case there is strong ground for belief that the subject of sale is Holbein's half-length portrait of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. This picture for many years has been on exhibition at the Provincial Museum, Hanover. Probably painted by Holbein from the drawing still at Windsor in 1538, it is very likely that the picture found its way to Hanover through George I or George II. Proof of King Henry VIII's appreciation of this characteristic and lovely thing lies in the curious payment made by him to the painter. It took the form of a silver-gilt covered vase, made by Cornelius Hayes, a royal goldsmith, weighing 10½ ounces. Even if the destination of the picture is made public, it is very unlikely that the price, which will be many thousands of pounds, will be divulged.

S. K. N.

WORKS OF ART
FRANK PARTRIDGE
No. 6 West 56th Street
NEW YORK
26 King St., St. James
LONDON, S. W.

Exhibition of
PAINTINGS
By
PISSARRO
and
SISLEY
Commencing Feb. 18th
Durand-Ruel
12 East 57th Street, New York

EXHIBITION OF
GREEK MARBLES
and
TERRA COTTAS
Every Day except Sundays
11:00 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Whitney Studio
8 West 8th Street, New York City

Paintings
Water Colors
and
Drawings
Bronzes
by Paul Manship

Scott & Fowles
Art Galleries
667 Fifth Avenue
Between 52d and 53d Streets
New York City

2 WEEKS

2 WEEKS



"SCYAMORES," FROM AN ETCHING BY ALFRED HUTT

numbers of people from the United States and, indeed, all over the world.

Mr. Hesketh Hubbard is to be congratulated on achieving an ambition to send abroad a representative collection of British etchings, drypoints, mezzotints, aquatints, color-block prints, lithographs, wood-cuts and engravings. No fewer than 230 prints by 97 contemporary British artists are now on their way to America in the hold of the "Berengaria." They are destined for the Brooklyn Museum, the authorities of which gave Mr. Hesketh Hubbard complete choice of prints.

It is to be hoped that the United States will see its way clear, through Mr. Hesketh Hubbard, to send England a like representative collection of works by contemporary American print makers, who are known all too little in Great Britain. An interchange of exhibitions of this kind internationally can do nothing but good.

In this regard it is pleasant to learn of the decision of the British Government to take part in the International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Art to be held in Paris this year. A grand council has been formed, of which Prince Arthur of Connaught is the president. In the hands of people like Dr. R. Anning Bell, R. A., Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen and Mr. Henry Wilson, past president of the Arts and Crafts Society, there is every prospect that this British section will be at once comprehensive, representative and of a high standard.

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Boston Exhibitions

A show at Doll and Richards of paintings and batiks by Karoly Filup adds another name to the list of distinguished exhibits occupying the walls of Boston galleries this week. In Mr. Filup's hand the craft of the batik passes over the border line quite definitely and becomes an art. His decorative plans are not merely pleasing to the eye, but they have a certain symbolism and mysticism that has an attractiveness of its own, added to the beauty of the color and design. Unique and audacious color arrangements soon become subservient to the importance of an idea. Mr. Filup's ideas are strange, compelling, provocative. His seascapes add a fresh note to the marine subjects that have been popular here this season. Nature seems to smile through the light strains of foam and fantastic waters dashing through grottoes of red rock.

Water colors by Jean Jacques Haefner are the offering of the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street. Mr. Haefner does not submit to a certain formula and proceed to present variations on it. He paints in more than one style, adapting his mode to the necessities of the subject. Sometimes, it is close, smooth, meticulous; sometimes, it is sketchy, free, spontaneous. He paints beautifully the luminous surfaces of Italian architecture, picturesque street scenes, mountains. All of it is done with individuality and little repetition.

At the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street, there are prints and drawings by Pamela Bianco, an artist who is a significant figure in modern art, although she is still in her teens. Illustrations of stories and lithographs show a profound imagination and astonishing technical discipline of modern architecture, picturesque street scenes, mountains. All of it is done with individuality and little repetition.

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VIOLET GRIDLEY "THE RADIO GIRL"

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TOMORROW (SUNDAY) AT 3:30
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Tickets - \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50

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8 o'clock
DAISY JEAN
Mgt. Anita Davis-Chase, Mason & Hamlin piano

Howard Goding
PIANIST
W. H. Luce, Mgt. (Mason & Hamlin Piano)

ST. JAMES
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Eves. 8:35, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:35 and
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The
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CENTRAL THEATRE, 47th & B'way
Twice Daily at 2:30 & 8:30

WILLIAM
FOX
The Man Without
A COUNTRY
In the great 1925 screen hit the
"New York Herald" has written
"The Iron Horse"

RIALTO
Broadway
42nd St.
The Top of the World
NILES KIRKWOOD
Gen. Melford Production
Rivoli Concert Orchestra
—Paramount Pictures—
THOMAS MEIGHAN
in "COMING THROUGH"
Reinforced Classical Jazz

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EDUCATIONAL

The Child's Gift of Imagination

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

THE other day a fond mother went into the nursery and found several dolls lying face downward on the floor, in the middle of the rug. Being a discerning Mama, she turned to her little daughter, saying, "What are the dolls doing?" "Swimming in the lake," promptly lisped her two-year-old.

What joyous times these youngsters do have in their flights of fancy! In what a happy world of "make-believe" most of them constantly live, unless rudely pushed "down to earth" by thoughtless adults. Some parents think these childish imaginings "cute," and do not interfere with them, unless they become inconvenient; others actually repress them, thinking that they give rise to "queerness," lies and fears. But how small the number of parents who realize the great value of the imagination, and who not only give it absolute freedom, but encourage it. If there were only more of these enlightened parents, not only would children be happier, but adult life also.

Gives Appreciation

That the imagination enriches life, giving us greater appreciation of beauty in nature, music, literature, art, and drama, few will deny. But how many appreciate its practical value? One of our educators has said: "All thinking, all progress depends on this power of reconstructing the old into a new thing." With its help, we can remember and reason and plan. On the moral side, it is of untold value in developing understanding and sympathy. When I can put myself mentally in my child's place I can understand him, but how could I do this without the gift of the imagination? If more children had been encouraged to develop this wonderful gift, perhaps the world would today be able to boast of more poets, artists, inventors, great statesmen, etc. So the parent or teacher who wants his child to be a creative artist, or an appreciator of all great art, or who simply wants to augment his child's mental and moral powers, should encourage the fancies of the little one who comes to him for care.

Perhaps the children's imaginations are most active when they are at play, and perhaps they are the keenest when the youngsters play all alone. James Sully has said: "Play is a bright, inventive activity, in which all the gifts of the childish intelligence may pour themselves." The child's toys are alive to him. The dolls and toy animals seem capable of experiencing every thought and feeling. Why even the sticks and stones become animate! A little girl brought a whole armful of dried leaves into the house, saying, "I brought them in because it must hurt them to be walked on." Likewise, a little boy told his mother that his basket was "naughty," because it wouldn't mind him. "We should enter into this play life of our youngsters, and when they are acting out a part, as they so often do, we should fit into their scheme of things. When they are 'doggies,' they want to be patted, and when they offer us 'make-believe' milk, they expect us to drink it. We must travel with them on the inverted tables which have become huge steamboats, or on the rows of chairs, which are long trains of cars. Very often, children seem to 'naughtify' adults, because they don't make the effort to find out what is going on in these little minds. A little boy I know burst into a flood of tears when his mother suddenly came into his room and sat in his little chair. Upon inquiry, she discovered that she had 'crushed his imaginary playmate, who had been sitting in that chair.' Many children, especially those who play alone, have invisible playmates with whom they play by the hour. And this can certainly do them no harm, if they have live playmates as well. The children who have only imaginary companions, who 'talk' to everything they desire, tend to become 'bossy' and learn none of the 'give-and-take' which is one of childhood's necessary lessons.

Stories

A story is another means of stimulating the child's imagination, and how greedily the little ones are for stories! They visualize every word, and in addition, many little ones people the world with their images from story land. Children should be encouraged to "make-believe" their own tales. I have read many delightful creations of these young folk. Many people are afraid to tell children stories, especially fairy tales, because they believe them responsible for the children's "lies." They should realize that these imaginings are not really lies, because the child has no intent to deceive; and that most children will make up things, whether we tell them stories or not. We can cure the imaginative lie, without killing that wonderful gift of the imagination, by gradually teaching the child how to distinguish between fact and fiction, so that he will know when he is "making believe" and when he is telling the truth. Others think that fairy tales tend to make children fearful. Again the remedy is simple. Instead of discarding all fairy tales, let us eliminate all the gruesome elements.

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THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 17

Does the federal inheritance law impose a tax upon an estate as a whole, or on respective shares of legatees, heirs and beneficiaries? Insurance, automatically applied to C. O. D. parcels, is designed to protect both sender and addressee.

"Realities" who make unprejudiced appraisals, and abstracters who verify titles, perform a wondrous service for buyer and seller.

Proprietary interest makes one a participant in the country's growth.

To the thinker most status comes from perseverance—the student knows that heroes are not made accidentally.

To be in the foreground occasionally is all right, but a conscious solicitation of encores is generally disapproved.

NOTE TO STUDENT

"respectful" vary "lessen" etc. In next lesson

DERIVATIVE WORDS

legation performance imposture servitor status quo respectively generalize applicable titular

PRONOUNCE

legatee beneficiary addressee proprietary participant "realitor" verify statuses encore

(Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.)

A Valuable Aid

A valuable aid to the foregoing is to speak to an audience, whether two or two hundred. Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "Half the time I talk to find out what I think."

The speaker can also find out how he speaks. When he speaks, he gives attention to thoughts a vacuum is formed which must be filled by the audience, and all public speakers know from experience that while speaking a new angle of their subject will often appear. If words are not forthcoming to express the new idea, they can, if they will make the effort, through study, supply the words so that there will be no lack another time.

Why Study English?

By ORPHA V. ROE

Results

THE acquisition of new words means a growth of ideas, for each word brings with it its relatives. It has been said that, "Every new word acquired is a room added to one's mental house."

One of the best and quickest ways of obtaining a permanent vocabulary is to write. In speaking there is no record kept of the language used, but from the written page the poor word stares at the writer, and he is forced to replace it with a better if he can, and if he cannot to seek for the better word until he can. French and German students are said to be in advance of American and English students of the same grades in the use of their mother tongue, mainly because they are compelled to do much writing. The habit of putting thoughts into writing cultivates the free use of words.

Rules Plus Art

Grammar is a science more or less limited by concrete rules. Composition is an art, and while having its rules, soars into the abstract, and is limitless. While one is acquiring the science it is advisable also to attain the art, not solely for the purpose of seeing oneself in print, but, however possible, to test the results of the science in the real world. The purpose of enriching the vocabulary so as to say what one wishes to say in the best possible way. So long as one is hampered by trying to remember words, one cannot speak or write easily and forcefully. One has said, "Learn the rules and then forget them," meaning make them so much a part of oneself that the use of them will be as unconscious as breathing.

The vast difference between spoken and written language can be appreciated only by one who has essayed both. With the spoken language facial expression, gestures and voice inflection furnish much that the written word lacks, hence the need of a more complete knowledge of the spoken word than there should be a well-defined target and a sincere effort to hit it squarely, for only in the success of this effort can either be alive. One who speaks and writes with the hearts of his audience will soon have no listeners, and just as surely one who writes and cannot visualize his readers, will soon have no readers.

Another way to increase and improve is to read aloud the work of best writers. In doing this, both the eye and the ear are educated. Reading aloud intelligently and intelligently is an accomplishment which should be persistently cultivated, and is of great assistance in overcoming "fuzzy" thinking. This hearing of his own voice will discover to the reader whether or not his enunciation is sufficiently clear to make listening a pleasure, instead of a pain.

Teacher Sometimes Wonders

There is something almost pathetic in this great faith, especially in the heart of a teacher. Seeing the working from the inside as he does, and being himself a considerable factor, he is not likely to be little the achievements of education. Still he wonders sometimes why education is really the philosopher's stone which is to transmute base metal into gold. Profoundly he hopes that it is, but there are times when he doubts. For what exactly do we desire to achieve by the educational system? A nobler and healthier and more enlightened generation? We seem sometimes to be

Won by Wide "Discipline"

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THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 17

Does the federal inheritance law impose a tax upon an estate as a whole, or on respective shares of legatees, heirs and beneficiaries? Insurance, automatically applied to C. O. D. parcels, is designed to protect both sender and addressee.

"Realities" who make unprejudiced appraisals, and abstracters who verify titles, perform a wondrous service for buyer and seller.

Proprietary interest makes one a participant in the country's growth.

To the thinker most status comes from perseverance—the student knows that heroes are not made accidentally.

To be in the foreground occasionally is all right, but a conscious solicitation of encores is generally disapproved.

NOTE TO STUDENT

"respectful" vary "lessen" etc. In next lesson

DERIVATIVE WORDS

legation performance imposture servitor status quo respectively generalize applicable titular

PRONOUNCE

legatee beneficiary addressee proprietary participant "realitor" verify statuses encore

(Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.)

A Valuable Aid

A valuable aid to the foregoing is to speak to an audience, whether two or two hundred. Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "Half the time I talk to find out what I think."

The speaker can also find out how he speaks. When he speaks, he gives attention to thoughts a vacuum is formed which must be filled by the audience, and all public speakers know from experience that while speaking a new angle of their subject will often appear. If words are not forthcoming to express the new idea, they can, if they will make the effort, through study, supply the words so that there will be no lack another time.

Why Study English?

By ORPHA V. ROE

Results

THE acquisition of new words means a growth of ideas, for each word brings with it its relatives. It has been said that, "Every new word acquired is a room added to one's mental house."

One of the best and quickest ways of obtaining a permanent vocabulary is to write. In speaking there is no record kept of the language used, but from the written page the poor word stares at the writer, and he is forced to replace it with a better if he can, and if he cannot to seek for the better word until he can. French and German students are said to be in advance of American and English students of the same grades in the use of their mother tongue, mainly because they are compelled to do much writing. The habit of putting thoughts into writing cultivates the free use of words.

Rules Plus Art

Grammar is a science more or less limited by concrete rules. Composition is an art, and while having its rules, soars into the abstract, and is limitless. While one is acquiring the science it is advisable also to attain the art, not solely for the purpose of seeing oneself in print, but, however possible, to test the results of the science in the real world. The purpose of enriching the vocabulary so as to say what one wishes to say in the best possible way. So long as one is hampered by trying to remember words, one cannot speak or write easily and forcefully. One has said, "Learn the rules and then forget them," meaning make them so much a part of oneself that the use of them will be as unconscious as breathing.

The vast difference between spoken and written language can be appreciated only by one who has essayed both. With the spoken language facial expression, gestures and voice inflection furnish much that the written word lacks, hence the need of a more complete knowledge of the spoken word than there should be a well-defined target and a sincere effort to hit it squarely, for only in the success of this effort can either be alive. One who speaks and writes with the hearts of his audience will soon have no listeners, and just as surely one who writes and cannot visualize his readers, will soon have no readers.

Another way to increase and improve is to read aloud the work of best writers. In doing this, both the eye and the ear are educated. Reading aloud intelligently and intelligently is an accomplishment which should be persistently cultivated, and is of great assistance in overcoming "fuzzy" thinking. This hearing of his own voice will discover to the reader whether or not his enunciation is sufficiently clear to make listening a pleasure, instead of a pain.

Teacher Sometimes Wonders

There is something almost pathetic in this great faith, especially in the heart of a teacher. Seeing the working from the inside as he does, and being himself a considerable factor, he is not likely to be little the achievements of education. Still he wonders sometimes why education is really the philosopher's stone which is to transmute base metal into gold. Profoundly he hopes that it is, but there are times when he doubts. For what exactly do we desire to achieve by the educational system? A nobler and healthier and more enlightened generation? We seem sometimes to be

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A Little Unpainted Schoolhouse

Topoka, Kansas

Special Correspondence

IT is not a little red schoolhouse of which we speak, but of a little schoolhouse minus the dignity of paint of any color, a one-room structure located in a pasture where cattle and horses had sometimes to be driven from the immediate vicinity of the doors and windows. Those entering such a school to serve in the capacity of teacher serve sometimes but a brief period. The rosy tint of adventure and even romance as viewed from a distance may take on a solid hue that seems very drab and monotonous when the work is entered. Perhaps the major remaining faithful find difficulties and hardships as unique in this field of service as the blessings that crown the difficulties overcome and the hardships risen above.

Though loneliness and discouragement in a country school of this kind may appear to go hand in hand, there are ever tasks to be done and lessons to be learned, however, and in at least one case the teacher learned a lesson from the pupils in this little unpainted schoolhouse. It was in the vicinity of this schoolhouse that a wind storm which was sweeping the country settled. Window panes insecurely held in place by putty that had dried and crumbled, were hurled into pieces upon the floor. Due to conditions usually unknown in city schools the windows were left in this condition some few days, and a sudden change in weather typical of Kansas climate brought a light, drifting snow on the night, and the teacher went to school next morning to find that it had covered desks, stove, organ and floors in an even layer.

Two Things Standing Out

Two things stand out clearly in the incident. One is the beautiful evenness of the glistening snow blanket. It had come through the small openings in the windows and the door that had blown open, but it was deposited quite evenly. The other thing remembered is the attitude of the children to what seemed to the teacher for a moment like a catastrophe. Vision of ruined books, damaged organ, and general confusion were confronted. It was but for a moment, however, for the better attitude of the children was a telling rebuke and their attitude was accepted as the correct one. No consternation was found among them. These little pioneers were used to meeting new and unexpected difficulties, and they began at once to select brooms, shovels, or anything that could be useful in removing the snow, while the teacher went to the more precious articles to brush off the snow. It was a cold, crisp morning, and as the snow had not melted

that courtesy will be taught in the schools the same as mathematics. I have been thinking that when I get back to my little town, I would put on a small cash prize to be given to the most courteous couple in giving or receiving an introduction from another couple, the same to be a part of some Friday afternoon entertainment. The worst thing in connection with this will be to find some competent judges. When we come to think of this, it surely is something that needs attention.—S. E. in the Indiana Farmer's Guide.

Texas Junior High School Nearly Ideal, Says Dr. Briggs

San Antonio, Tex.

Special Correspondence

SAN ANTONIO has had the courage to put junior high school theory into practice, while other cities have been talking about it. The result is a system that more nearly approaches the ideal junior high school system than anything else in the country. It is an outstanding achievement in education. This was the pronouncement of Dr. Thomas Henry Briggs, professor of education of Columbia University, who came to San Antonio to study the reorganization system of education. He was unstinted in his approval and declared that it was the most far-reaching and complete organization of modern public school education in the country. The plan was worked out by Dr. Jeremiah Rhodes, superintendent of schools with the cooperation of the board of education.

Dr. Briggs pointed out that the new reorganization, which divides the 11 grades into three groups, the first five grades in the elementary, the next three in the junior, and the last three in the senior school, permits the establishment of an adapted course of study in the junior grades. Here the pupils are given an opportunity to study the subject most valuable to them later, following with specialized training in the high school. The junior grades give them an opportunity to find out what they are best adapted to do. Physical, mental, educational training also is kept up and is not neglected in favor of the prevocational work, he explained further.

Dr. Briggs said that in the organization in San Antonio, there is a heavy overhead which is not customary elsewhere. He declared that this is justified in the light of the better teaching results produced by the close supervision in the junior school, the only branch he studied. The supervisory staff includes a director of junior education, assisted by five other directors, each one of which heads a department of the junior school curriculum. These are social studies, English, mathematics, related arts, and physical education.

Dr. Briggs, who is the author of a number of textbooks used in junior grades, said that educational tables have been turned, and that educators who want to study the new movement in public education will have to come south to San Antonio for a practical working out of theories. The theories, he said, are being put into practice in the junior schools for white children and one for Negroes in San Antonio. With one exception every one is housed in a modern, new building, designed and constructed for the work being carried on in junior grades.

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CALIFORNIA

Berkeley Hall School

O. Henry's Dark Years

Walter J. Black & Co., Dept. 102.
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GENTLEMEN: You may send me for examination one of the illustrated copies of your new true-volume Edition of Shakespeare's Complete Works, bound in flexible grained herring-bone pattern. In full-page illustrations. On delivery I will pay the publisher's price \$2.50 plus postage in full payment. If I am not delighted with the book, you are to refund my money at once.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Gardener's Imprint in His Novels

THERE are those who are prone to question the source of Shakespeare's knowledge of flowers, to doubt whether any mere man and playwright of the Elizabethan world, or our own for that matter, could have possessed so intimate an acquaintance with the flora of English fields and gardens as his plays reveal. They go even so far as to blasphemously assert that some woman—either one Mistress Anne Hathaway Shakespeare or another—must have been responsible for the very delicate touches of the nature lover and gardener occurring throughout. Thus to picture "A Dark Lady of the Garden" (apologies, G. B. S., since they will have it so) dictating of the pearl in the cowslip's ear, of the bank where the wild thyme grows, of the greenwood tree, and their immortal company, is to themselves amusing and to Shakespeare not derogatory.

Rise we now not to the defense of him who needs no defending but to direct attention to another gardener of literary fame, the one whose century falls this year.

The title of this gardener is beyond question. It is authentically established by years of labor and love in his own plot at Teddington, by years of marketing at London's ancient mart of Covent Garden, as well as by almost countless touches of his pen. In the pages of his books there blooms a sweet and rare English garden as may be found outside of Shakespeare's own. His is the cowslip blossom that touches the heart with a sudden delight, his the first primrose of the season like an early star upon the turf, his the blades of last year's water-grass trembling in quiet places, like a spider's threads, on the transparent stillness, with a tint of olive moving on it, his all the plants that adorn the landscape of his native island.

In case you do not readily recall this gardener and his garden, gentle reader, his friends will cite you a plot upon the curving banks of the Lynn stream, at Plover's Barrows Farm, parish of Oare, County of Somerset, a certain sunny spot tended with care and diligence, partly by the white hands of Lorna—yes, all his loveliest heroines were gardeners. If you must have a divider, and partly by the red hands of Gwyneth Carfax until it was a "haven of beauty to dwell in."

It lay beside the brook, this most idyllic garden of his penning, a crystal brook, "the fairest of all things in a garden, and in summer time most useful, where a man may come and meditate, and the flowers may lean and see themselves, and the rays of the sun are purified." Its grass plots led through showers of damask roses to a little path and a garden bench. But the secret of its charm and beauty was unfathomed.

"It was not only that colors lay in that harmony we would seek of them, neither was it the height of plants, sloping one to another, nor even the delicate tones of foliage following suit, and neighboring. Even

the breathing of the wind, soft and gentle in and out, moving things that stood not move, and passing longer-staked ones, even this was not enough among the flush of fragrance to tell a man the reason of his quiet satisfaction."

If this description bear not the gardener's imprint, then its admirers must cite another, as they may with ease. They recall with special delight a certain spring in Somerset, when "the lilacs and the woodbines, just crowding forth in little tufts, close kernelling their blossom, were ruffled back, like a sleeve turned up, and nickered with brown at the corners." Not a spring to delight in exactly, with "the russet of the young elm-bloom fair to be in its scale again," and "the hangers of the hazel, having shed their dust to make the nuts, not spreading their little combs to dry them, as they ought to do," but of a certain spring witnessed with a gardener's eye and painted with a gardener's pen. An even more convincing stroke is to be found in the ancient pear trees at Plover's Barrows Farm.

But surely it is not necessary to dwell upon that springtime etching of opening pear cones, revealing dozen knobs, like very little buttons, but grooved, and lined, and huddling close to make room for one another, and among these buds the gray-green blades, scarce bigger than hair almost, yet curving so as if their purpose was to shield the blossom.

You must recall it now, along with many a happier scene of the gardener's penning. Perhaps this: "The spring was in our valley now; creeping first for shelter shyly in the pause of the blustering wind. There the lambs came bleating to her, and the orchids lifted up and the thin, dead leaves of clover lay for the new ones to spring through. Then the stiffest things that sleep, the stubby oak, and the sapling beech, dropped their brown defiance to her, and prepared a soft reply. While her over-eager children (who had started forth to meet her, through the frost and shower of sleet) catkin'd hazel, gold-gloved withy, youthful elder, and old woodbine, with all the tribe of good hedge-climbers (who must hasten while haste they may)—was there one of them that did not claim the merit of coming first?"

He writes with similar feeling of the plant children of summer, autumn, winter in their turn. And, true gardener that he is, does not scorn to mention "the harvest of small corn and the digging of the root called 'batata' (a new but good thing in our neighborhood, which our folk have made into 'tattlers'). They sometimes wonder, these friends and admirers of his who are no mean gardeners themselves, if he did not write "Alice Lorraine" for the joy of describing a Kentish cherry orchard, or of paying tribute to the showy new blossom known as "Dalia," or "Della," if not indeed for depicting the rare beauty of the Persian yellow rose, and inserting a bit of its history.

As for "Lorna Doone," if it contained no other description than that of the brown arched ferns, "some with gold tongues languishing; some with countless ear-drops jerking; some with great quilled ribs uprising and long saws a-flapping; others cupped and fanning over with the grace of yielding, even as a holthead fountain spread by winds that have lost their way; deeply each beyond other, pluming, stooping, glancing, glistening, weaving softest pillow, coying to the wind and water, where their fleeting image moved, or by which their beauty danced"—these friends would swear a gardener wrote it.

Glad Winds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There rose a thousand whispers in the night,
Strange whispers, closely bled,
Voices all murmuring deep,
Wordless—yet with intent.
Hurrying through their upward flight,
Past shadowed trees and houses dark with sleep.

At first they seemed to presage old sad things,
But rose in joyous song
To a triumphant strain—
Like organ chords that tremble and grow strong.
Like the sweet prelude of a thousand strings
Mingled with flute-notes of the silver rain.

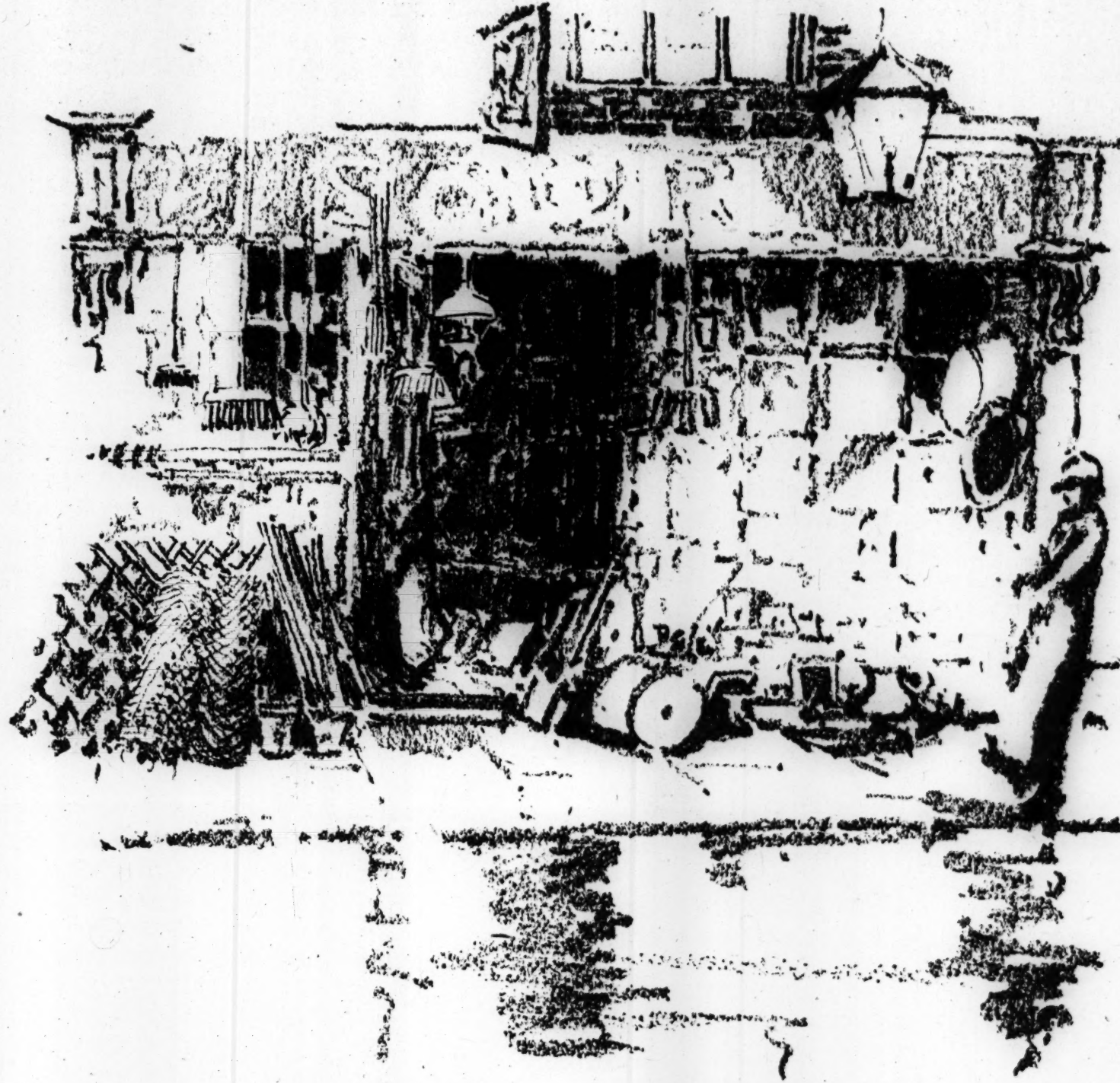
Up with the wind soared every happy thought,
And every tear was dried;
Courage awoke again,
Glad winds! the world, encircled in your stride,
Laughs at the tumult of your wildness, fraught
With clangor of the slashing spears of rain.

M. A. B.

Home of Sirmio

Gem of all Isthmuses and isles that lie,
Fresh or salt water's children, in clear lake
Or ampler ocean; with what joy do I
Approach thee, Sirmio! Oh! am I awake,
Or dream that once again my eye
Beholds
Thee, and I look'd last on
Thy island wild?
Sweetest of sweets to me that pastime seems,
In your stride,
When the pain
Of travel past—our own cot we regain,
And tattle on the pillow of our dreams!
'Tis this one thought that cheers us
As we roam.
Hail, O fair Sirmio! Joy, thy lord is here!
Joy too, ye waters of the Garda Mere!
And ring out, all ye laughter-peals of home.

—Catullus. Translated by C. S. Calverley.



The Chandler's Shop. From a Drawing by Laurence Walker

"What d' You Lack"

"WHAT d' you lack, what d' you lack?" cried the merchants of old London, one against the other. "What d' you lack!" It was a noisy place, the city, with its cobble market place, the Cheape (the Eastcheap of today), where country yokels came to gaze and stare and wonder:

"Then to the Cheape I 'gan me drawn.
Where much people I saw for to stand;
One offered me velvet, silk and lawn.
One cried 'Mackerel,' 'Rushes green' another 'gan greet;
One bade me buy a hood to cover my head;
But for want of money I might not be sped."

It was all fairs and markets in those days, and wandering pedlars like Autolycus, a vendor of ballads and of gloves, of perfumes and of pins. Shaves came in with the Sturges and were in their glory with the Georges. For, he they ever so fine, plate-glass windows are not half so pretty and poetical as the diamond panes of the eighteenth century. They were so precious too, because they were so few, for even in the eighteenth century people made the things they "lacked" themselves. Today there is nothing that you wish you may not buy.

"What d' you lack, what d' you lack!" Here at the shop before you is nothing for your garden, and fencing for your garden, brooms to sweep your garden, sticks to prop the flowers of your garden.
"Walk up, ladies and gentlemen. What d' you lack!"

Dionysius, the Tyrolean

Peter had insisted on coming part of the way back from Vico da Fassa by the road on the north side of the river, to get some large blue cornflowers he had noticed in the first side. I rugged the hour in the dust, especially as it was only for cornflowers (which after all one sees at home), when the dark pine-woods across the valley were cool and inviting, and I felt sure that the path there would ever now and then quit the trees to cross one of those lovely meadow-clearings starred with innumerable wild flowers, which make a perfect foreground to the ramparts of the Dolomites towering over the trees. The highroad of course had its consolations: the warm insinuating smell of the hay, which the blue-smoked peasants were busily turning in the fields sloping down on the hillside, and the cherubic little Murillo children running out to ask for "soldo" at every village. But I was heartily glad to cross the wooden bridge, spanning the blue-green torrent, and seek the shade of the forest, that form a fringe at the base of the hills. Somehow, I always like walking among such trees, and looking up the slopes to where they grow more closely together to form a mantle on the slopes of the mountain—they ascend.

We had not walked long under the trees before the bank beside our path, with its moss and pattern of flowers, began to look more and more tempting. So very soon we chose a place where we were out of the glare, and yet warm enough to drop off to sleep, amid the hovering scent of dead leaves and forest flowers, the drowsy hum of small insects, and the quivering of the patches of dappled light which fell on the ground through the trees.

I must have lain asleep for quite a time, when I became gradually

aware of a far-away musical jargon of sound filtering into my half-numbed consciousness, like the tinkling of silver and china being laid upon the table. I woke up grudgingly. Slowly, advancing between the tree-trunks, crossing the sun-dappled clearings, there were numbers of goats. Here and there they stooped to snatch at a particularly luscious titbit, and then trotted aimlessly on, threading the wood with silver music as they went. As I became more awake, all of a sudden, I grew aware of the fact that a little boy of gnome-like proportions had been standing gazing at us in silence, with large saucer eyes, his hands buried in his trouser pockets. When my eyes confronted his he bashfully looked round at his charges, and displayed a perfectly wonderful back view, a miracle of patchwork, and a satchel. Still he stared on in silence, and I could not help laughing, although he had at first seemed as a visitor from another world.

I quietly took out my sketchbook, and began to draw him, while Peter, who was now shaking off the effects of sleep, hastily produced his phrase-book, and turned up the place. Falteringly we put question after question to the solemn infant, who answered timidly, when he caught our meaning. His name, he said, was Dionysius, he was sixteen, and he lived far down the valley at Campestri; from seven to seven each day he tended the village goats up on the high-ground, following their aimless course and rounding them in at night-time. When he saw that I was sketching him, he chuckled, and at once assumed a stiff military stance, never gave him some small coins, at which he grinned, but continued standing solemnly before us. I handed him the drawing I had made, at which he chuckled afresh, and placed it gravely in his satchel. Meanwhile the goats had drifted out of sight, and with a shout of thanks, in which he asked the good God to recompense me, he was off like the wind, and we saw him no more. Only the faint sound of the goats' bells told where the little band was winding through the trees.

As we walked homeward in the lessening light, we pictured some sturdy dark-skinned Marietta, washing clothes in the village torrent, laying her work aside and running to her kitchen to greet our little herdman with his flock, and shaking her soapy fist at him.

On Hearing Brahms' "O Welt, Ich Muss Dich Lassen"

The shadowy heralds of advancing day
Have crept with doubtful glance into the room.
Where from the vague, uneasy surge of gloom
Steals the soft utterance of lips that pray;
Outside the dawn is brightening—ray on ray
Darts from the East to make of leaf and bloom
Such pattern as one dreaming at the
Fashions of fancy in far Castaly.

The dim walls pale: now over myriad lands
Voices awake; but here—the deepest eyes,
The sweep of hair, the white, be-seeing hands
Upraised and even now, as darkness dies
Stretching with eager impulse into space,
A dawn marvellous upon the face.
—Hugh Anson Fausset, in "Before the Dawn."

Goddelijke Genezing

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

HET mag zeker van meer dan voorbijaand belang geacht worden, dat verschillende der Christelijke kerkengemeenschappen tegenwoordig de goddelijke genezing gaan overwegen. De neiging hiertoe schijnt het gevolg te zijn van hun wakker worden voor het feit, dat het evenzeer het werk van het Christendom is ziekte te genezen als zondaren te bekeeren en bedroefden te vertroosten. Daarom de Christelijke kerken in het algemeen de opdracht, welke Christus Jezus aan zijne discipelen en volgelingen gaf, ontkend hebben, valt niet gemakkelijk uit te leggen. Doch meertijds is deze gedachtegang steeds meer algemeen geworden en het genezen van ziekte groote deelen overgelaten aan den geneesheer en aan stoffelijke middelen.

'Meesters bevel: "Geneest de kranken; reinigt de meltschaken; wekt de dooden op; werpt de duivelen uit," schijnt toch aan al degenen, die de verplichting op te leggen, eveneens te doelen. Bovendien schijnt het feit, dat Christus Jezus nimmer stoffelijke middelen aanwendde om het lijden der menschen te verlichten, nimmer het gebruik daarvan aanpreekt, afdoende bewijs dat hij niet noodig of raadzaam achtte. Hij voorzeker heeft ons geleerd de doorgedurende beween van de middelen, die hij bezigde; en zijne discipelen en onmiddellijke volgelingen hebben ditzelfde bewijs, schoon in geringeren graad, geleverd. Wat de volgende geslachten van erkende volgelingen van den Nazarener ertoe gedreven heeft, van dit gebruik zo volkomen af te wijken, is moeilijk na te gaan. Dat er in alle eeuwen van de Christelijke jaartelling op zichzelf staande gevallen van geneeswijzen geweest zijn, is volkomen zeker, en genezing door het werk is altijd een factor in dit werk geweest, doch het was voor de Ontdekker en Grondlegger van Christian Science weggelegd, zoowel het goddelijk Beginnel der geestelijke genezing te openbaren als de wijze waarop het goddelijk Beginnel benut kan worden om de disharmonie te vernietigen, die de mensche lijke ondervinding eigen is.

Goddelijke genezing is niet alleen de krachtigste therapeutische methode die ooit ontdekt werd, doch de meest wettenschappelijke, omdat zij volgens Gods onveranderlijke wet werkt. Bovendien herestelt zij lichamelijke harmonie door de geestelijke wedergeboorte van dengene, die hare hulp van nood heeft en verbeterd zij aldus iemands zedelijke toestand terwijl zij zijne lichamelijke kwalen geneest. Inderdaad geneest zij ziekte juist omdat zij mentaal en geestelijk vernieuwt. In de Voorrede van "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. viii), spreekt Mrs. Eddy over de samenwerking van geestelijke genezing in de volgende woorden: "De vraag: Wat is waarheid, wordt beantwoord door demonstratie,—door het genezen van ziekte zoowel als zonde; en deze demonstratie bewijst dat Christelijke genezing de meeste gezondheid verleent en de beste menschen maakt." Christian Science geneest door de werking der goddelijke wet, de wet van gezondheid

en harmonie. Daar Gods wet onveranderlijk en onfeilbaar is, faalt zij nimmer in hare genezende werking. Wanneer zij schijnt te falen, ligt dit niet aan de goddelijke wet doch aan de toepassing ervan. Naarmate meer van de geestelijke waarheid ingezien en door de menschenheid opgenomen wordt en de werkingen der geestelijke wet beter begrepen worden, zal de krachtdadigheid toenemen van de geestelijke behandeling van ziekte, totdat Gods belofte "Ik zal u... genezen," letterlijk vervuld is. Ondertusschen heeft Christian Science bewezen, verrewer de beste geneeswijze te zijn, die wij tot heden kennen; en terzelfder tijd verheft, reinigt en vernieuwt zij allen, die in de sfeer van haar zegenend invloed komen.

Hoe Christian Science de ziekten geneest, is geen geheim voor hen die de Christelijke metafysica bestudeeren. Daar alle oorzakelijkheid geestelijk of mentaal is, heeft de toestand, dien wij ziekte noemen, een mentale oorzaak. Dit betekent, dat ziekte een gevolg is van een verkeerd geloof, van een waanvoorstelling, die door de gedachte voor waar en wezenlijk gelooven wordt. Dientengevolge wordt genezing bewerkt door het waangehoof te verbeteren, dat de oorzaak was der ziekte, waaraan de patiënt scheen te lijden. Dit is de werking van de goddelijke wet, die het waangehoof verbeterd door de geestelijke waarheid, de waarheid omtrent God, den mensch en het heil. "Verbeter stoffelijk geloof door geestelijk begrip," zegt Mrs. Eddy op blz. 425 van het Christen Science leerboek, "en de Geest zal u opnieuw formeeren."

Wat de menscheheid van nood heeft, is dus geestelijk begrip, kennis van de Waarheid van het zijn. De feiten omtrent het bestaan te bevestig en toe te passen, is goddelijke genezing,—de geneeswijze die Christus Jezus huldigde en aan zijne volgelingen aanbeef. Dit is ook de geneeswijze die heden door Christian Scientists wordt toegepast, met dezelfde "teekenen, die daarop volgenden"—kranken worden genezen. Inderdaad, hongere worden gevoed. Hare uitwerking houdt gelijken tred met het geestelijk herestellen en de toewijding harer aanhangers. Een getuigenis van geestelijke genezing ziet men in de reeks van Christian Science kerken, vertakkingen van "The Mother Church," die heden de wereld omvat, ieder gebouw werd opgericht uit dankbaarheid voor de werken van den Geest,—geestelijke wedergeboorte en het onmiddellijke gevolg daarvan: herstel van lichamelijke harmonie. Dit zijn de vruchten van geestelijkheid.

The Eye Appeal

One of the chief differences between such an art as Homer's and such an art as Dante's or Milton's is that Homer never thinks of any appeal but through the ear; whereas Dante and Milton both know their verses will meet with eyes as well as ears. Their art is certainly not greater than Homer's, but it has finer modulations of significance. The thing is, that Dante and Milton, like every other printed or written poet, take advantage of the eye-appeal without losing the ear-appeal. —Lancelotti Abercrombie.

Divine Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE present tendency of certain denominations of the Christian church to turn to the consideration of divine healing is worthy of more than passing notice. This tendency, it appears, is the result of an awakening to the conviction that healing of disease is as much a part of Christian ministry as are regeneration of the sinful and comforting of the sorrowful. Why the Christian denominations have so generally denied the obligations imposed by Christ Jesus upon his disciples and followers is not easy of explanation. Yet, very generally, through the centuries has this condition obtained, and the healing of disease for the most part has been left to the medical profession and to material means.

The injunctions of the Master, "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils," would seem to have imposed a definite obligation to do likewise, throughout all time, upon those who undertake to follow in his footsteps. Moreover, that he never used or countenanced the use of material methods in alleviating the sufferings of humanity seems complete proof that Christ Jesus did not deem such use necessary or advisable. Surely, beyond argument, he proved the efficacy of the means he employed; and his disciples and immediate students established like proof, lesser only in degree. What has led succeeding generations of professed followers of the Nazarene so completely to abandon this custom is not adequately answered. That there have been isolated cases of healing through prayer during the ages of the Christian era is quite certain, and faith healing has always played its part in this work; but it remained for the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science to reveal the divine Principle of spiritual healing, and the method of utilizing divine Principle in the destruction of the disorders incident to human existence.

Not only is divine healing the most efficacious therapeutic method ever discovered, but it is the most scientific, because it operates in accordance with God's unvarying law. Further, it restores physical harmony by spiritual regeneration of the one in need, thus improving one's moral status while healing his physical ailments. In fact, it heals disease precisely because it does restore mentally and spiritually. In the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. viii) Mrs. Eddy speaks of the result of spiritual healing thus: "The question, What is Truth, is answered by demonstration,—by healing both disease and sin; and this demon-

stration shows that Christian healing confers the most health and makes the best men." Christian Science heals through the operation of divine law, the law of health and harmony. As God's law is changeless and unerring, it never fails in its healing ministry. What may seem to be a failure pertains not at all to the divine law, but rather to its application. When more of spiritual truth has been gained and assimilated, when the operations of divine law are better understood, the efficacy of spiritual treatment of disease will proportionally increase until God's promise, "I will heal thee," is literally fulfilled. Meantime, Christian Science has proved to be by far the most successful method of healing the sick yet discovered; and at the same time it exalts, purifies, and regenerates all who come within the radius of its beneficent influence.

How Christian Science heals the sick is no mystery to the student of Christian metaphysics. Since all causation is either spiritual or mental, the condition called disease has a mental cause. That is, it results from a false belief, an illusion, held in thought as true and real. Consequently, the healing is brought about through correcting the false belief which operates as the procuring cause of the disease from which the patient seems to suffer. It is the operation of divine law correcting false belief with spiritual truth, the truth about God, man, and the universe. "Correct material belief by spiritual understanding," says Mrs. Eddy on page 425 of the Christian Science textbook, "and Spirit will form you anew."

Mankind's need, then, is to gain spiritual understanding, knowledge of the truth of being. The facts of existence understood and applied constitute divine healing, the method utilized by Christ Jesus and urged upon his followers. This also is the method which is being practiced by Christian Scientists today with the same "signs following,"—the sick healed, the suffering relieved, the hungry fed. Its results are commensurate with the spiritual preparedness and consecration of its disciples. A testimonial to spiritual healing is seen in the chain of Christian Science churches, branches of The Mother Church, which now encircle the globe. Each edifice has been erected in gratitude for the works of the Spirit,—spiritual regeneration and its direct result, the restoration of physical harmony. These are the fruits of spirituality.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

George Washington's Flute

George Washington's flute has had a world-wide reputation but his flute has known only the most meager fame. Fame is generally like that, paying more attention to works of destruction than to the forces which lift up the heart. Washington himself was more widely known as a soldier than as a farmer, though his farming doubtless better expressed his tastes.

Washington's flute playing, too, certainly expressed his tastes. It is a sweet and human picture, the soldier, statesman, and President, the father of his country, retired to his beautiful farm, singing to his flute through sunny afternoons of well-earned respite from care. The hatched has disappeared. Ever the story about it is denied. But the flute is no myth. There it is still to be seen in the Mount Vernon collection.

The flute itself is an excellent specimen of the Meyer model, with the so-called ivory head, popular in those days, and still widely used. I am positive that if it were cleaned and repadded it would be easily playable today, and one would gladly predict that it would show a mellow, tender voice.

There is little difficulty in surmising what tunes Washington played on his flute. The flute music of those times is still extant. There were old English, Irish and Scottish airs, such as "McPherson's Lament," "Rothemurche's Rant," "Auld Robin Gray," "The Charming Fair Elly," and the "Post Horn Waltz with Variations." There were a few French and German tunes, but not many. Excerpts from the Italian operas, from Verdi, Rossini, and Donizetti and even from Mozart, were frequently played. Then there were endless "variations," very fashionable for the flute. Some were built upon popular songs; others were written to trifling, stupid themes invented by would-be composers who could not compose music. It was all the vogue in those times to play the flute with elaborate trills and turns upon every second note. But it is hard to imagine the retired President and quiet farmer wasting his time with trills and "variations." Rather we believe he loved the good old English and Scottish folk songs and the tuneful airs of Mozart and Donizetti. Washington loved his flute and played it often; he owned a good instrument and he doubtless played it reasonably well. Unquestionably he had plenty of good music, and there need be no doubt, in view of the noble simplicity that was so large an element in his great character, that he had the taste to prefer what was simple and good.

Suppose we could replace the symbolic hatched with a better symbol, one authentically associated with George Washington's best days and expressive of his better qualities? Let the hatched make way for the flute, or at least make room beside itself for this more worthy symbol.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK PRICES NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

CONTINUE TO SURGE UPWARD

Rails, Industrials, and Specialties Share in Advance

Stock prices today worked into higher ground under the leadership of equipments and southwestern railroad shares. Many of the latter rose to the highest levels in several years on merger reports.

Placing of large orders for rail supplies promoted a wider demand for equipments, which was accentuated by belated short covering. American locomotive was up 4 1/2 points, and gains of 1 to 3 points were made by an assortment of other representative instruments and specialties.

Profit-taking developed in spots shortly before the close, and was cast in the weakness of U. S. Steel. In the Southwest, the Electric, Portland and Pacific Oils and St. Paul Railroad issues.

The closing was firm, sales approximating 1,000,000 shares.

Bond prices moved within narrow and irregular limits today. Further buying of the Southwest Railroad issues, based on the expected merger developments, however, imparted a generally firm tone to the trading.

Pan American led an upward movement in the oil group, spurring more than a point in line with the rise in the company's shares following an increase in the dividend. New York traction issues were heavy. Third Avenue adjusted as breaking 3 1/2 points.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Feb. 20	Feb. 19
Am. Pneu.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
Am. T. & E.	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/4
Am. Wool	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4
Art. Metals	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
Am. Pneu.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
Am. T. & E.	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/4
Am. Wool	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4
Art. Metals	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
Am. Pneu.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
Am. T. & E.	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/4
Am. Wool	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4
Art. Metals	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; southwestern rails up on merger reports.

Bonds: Steady; oil bonds advance.

Foreign: Exchange: Easy; sterling and francs react.

Cotton: Higher; absence rain in Texas.

Sugar: Steady; firm spot market.

Wheat: Firm; better export demand.

Corn: Steady; sympathy with wheat.

Hogs: Higher.

MARKET OPINIONS

Munds & Winslow, New York, after giving careful consideration to the factors recently affecting price tendencies, are of the opinion that the market will continue to be credited as expressing the belief that we are in a bear market. We are of the opinion that the market will continue to be credited as expressing the belief that we are in a bear market.

Wheat: Firm; better export demand.

Corn: Steady; sympathy with wheat.

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CHICAGO BOARD

Chicago Board of Trade

Chicago Board of Trade

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NEW YORK CURB NEW YORK BOND MARKET

INDUSTRIALS

Closing Prices

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Closing Prices

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FOR SALE, PENTAGON, R. C.—Small fruit house, 1 mile from town, with chicken house, ideal for chicken raising. M-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHICAGO—Rogers Park residence; only \$15,000; 7 rooms, hot water, screened porch, sun parlor, sleeping porch, lot 40x70; garage. HORATIO H. HARWOOD, 704 N. Clark St., Phone Rogers 1000.

FIVE ROOM bungalow for sale, all modern improvements, in thriving little city of 14,000; \$2,500; would rent for \$15 a month. Address: MRS. CLARA E. KILPATRICK, 618 Ward Ave., Jacksonville, Ark.

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DETROIT—For rent, March 10th, lower, near cars and bus; 2 bedrooms, nice yard and porch. Hickory 5297.

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YOUNG MAN wanted for high class English, Italian and Oriental work. A splendid opportunity for a young man just out of college or one who has his own future. Good personality and interested in art. Box 1-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHICAGO—Clerk with some experience; ladies and children's shop. No. 119, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CINCINNATI—Housekeeper, refined and educated, in home of widow with daughter, 15, Christian Scientist preferred. For further particulars address A. R. R., 804 Union Trust Bldg.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable working housekeeper wanted in Cambridge, Mass., on or about March 2nd, permanent position; Christian Scientist preferred. \$15; please reply by letter in own handwriting. Box 710, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTITIONER—Capable working housekeeper, quiet, orderly, working housekeeper; Christian Scientist preferred. References. Tel. 6235 Circle, New York City.

ST. LOUIS—Experienced dressmaker, shop experience necessary. MADAM MARGARITE, 4202 West Pine St., Chicago. 7025.

TEACHERS—Girls' school in Michigan; upper school and lower school; for special summer work; also to sign up for next fall. Christian Scientists preferred; give qualifications. Box 1-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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AUDITOR, Credit Manager, Salesman—over 20 years' bank experience; assistant bank officer to cashier; same institution; 10 years' experience; references. SUNNYCREST, Holland, Michigan.

EXPERIENCED AGRICULTURAL AGENT—Specialized in coffee growing—12 years' experience in Central America and Mexico, desires to secure progressive position as manager or in other position of responsibility; gives any foreign agent; excellent bookkeeper and accountant with knowledge of modern methods; besides German speaks and writes Spanish well and English sufficiently; holds position as general assistant of coffee plantations; has good references; also willing to change; references at hand. Box 2-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

At no previous time in the history of the world, perhaps, and never before since the establishment of the first American republic, has there been realized as fully as at the present moment the necessity of making impossible the waging of any future war. It is a notable fact that the effort

The Cause and Cure of War

of most of the great civilized nations of the world is to so shape the course of events that, whatever emergency may arise, recourse may be had to some arbitral court or tribunal which will, by agreement previously reached, endeavor to compose the differences that have arisen, no matter how great the alleged grievances of any party to the controversy may be. Even the recourse to voluntary disarmament is favorably regarded by many of those nations which once believed preparedness to be the only safeguard and the only insurer of peace. The fallacy of this hypothesis has been more than once proved.

But it is important to gain a realization of the fact, so clearly impressed by the resolutions unanimously adopted at the recent conference on the Cause and Cure of War held in Washington, D. C., that national sentiment, either in favor of or in opposition to war, is a true reflection, not of some supposed dictatorial authority, but of the people individually, expressed collectively. The American home has been referred to with justifiable pride as the bulwark of the Republic. It is, but not merely as an institution. It is a bulwark only because of the strength of each individual unit, and it would be impotent otherwise. No nation is greater or more powerful than the individuals composing it. No cause is greater than those who defend and support it.

With commendable foresight, the framers of the resolutions adopted at the conference referred to realized the necessity of carrying on, in the homes and among individuals, the campaign of education which they outlined. It was declared that these three subjects were presented for immediate action: Entrance of the United States into the World Court; participation by the United States of America in further disarmament conferences, and work for the appointment of an undersecretary for peace in the Department of State. Admitting the possibility that all these things cannot be realized at once, it is proposed to begin with the education of individual children, the future voters and lawmakers. "Every child," it is declared, "can learn the lessons of international understanding through stories of the life, the heroism, the achievements and the contributions of all races to the civilization of the world."

There, concisely and succinctly stated, is the basis of present and future activity. We have all been taught to believe that true valor and patriotism can be shown only in time of war. It has never mattered so much whether the cause in which the heroes fought was just or not. The defenders of even just causes have not always been the victors. The plaudits of an admiring world have been bestowed upon the fighters, and little children have learned to honor them, hoping also to emulate them.

The great need of the hour is to impress a realization of the true brotherhood of the people of the world, and an appreciation of the fact that in the advance of mankind out of ignorance and into the broader civilization now enjoyed, all have had some more or less important part. No nation can arrogate to itself the credit for all that has been accomplished in making this progress possible. There are encouraging indications that there exists now a better appreciation of what may be called a world community interest than at any time in the past. This has not been gained through wars, but through a clearer contemplation of the beauties and benefits of peaceful intercourse and neighborly interchange.

There are reassuring indications, however, that the processes of education need not be confined to the younger generation. Many of those of maturer years are gaining the realization that they have too long regarded war as the only method by which the ills of civilization can be corrected and healed. But they have discovered, just as the people of every age have been forced to admit, that war is not a healing agency. The pretended remedy is far worse than the condition which it is supposed to cure. When enough of the men and women realize this there will be no more wars. It is only through this understanding, however, that war can be finally outlawed. The responsibility, in this as in every other department of human activity, is that of the individual.

It is the reasonable assertion of those who have devoted thoughtful attention to the study of national park and national forest problems in the United States that the oftener the people visit these spots the more do they learn to appreciate and enjoy them. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, is quoted as having observed recently: "I am of the opinion that no visitor to these national forests goes away without wishing that we had more forests everywhere." No doubt this is true. But it is true also that too few people avail themselves of the opportunity for enjoyment which these great spaces that have been provided at public expense offer. Modern means of transportation have made available to nearly every American tourist a state or national playground where there is every possible provision for the comfort and convenience of visitors. Figuratively speaking, these places are almost at the front doors of everyone.

The week of April 27 has been designated Forest Protection Week. It is not the aim, apparently, to devote this period to the study of problems dealing entirely with conservation and reforestation. Those matters will receive their fair share of public attention, no doubt, while it is sought to impress upon the people as a whole

Cultivating Appreciation of the Forests

the recreational value of these beauty spots. There is the faintest possibility that the average American, man or woman, has never learned how to play. This is not saying that too little time is devoted to so-called recreational pursuits. That is not the point. But many attempt to play, as they are accustomed to work, somewhat too intensively. A vacation spent in traveling the highways with only intermittent stops may be exciting enough, but it is neither particularly pleasant nor highly beneficial. There are opportunities for enjoyment and helpful meditation in the woods and groves and beside the still waters of deep brooks and broad lakes.

There is method, it may be, in the plan to induce a larger number of tourists to visit the parks and forests. Those responsible for it realize, no doubt, that the people learn to prize most highly those things which they appreciate. Those unfamiliar with the beauties of these playgrounds probably would never grow very enthusiastic over a proposal to enlarge them or increase their number. The market value of a million feet of lumber standing in its natural state may not greatly concern the individual who refuses to worry about the cost of living, but the picture made by growing trees, and brooks, and shaded valleys, once seen under proper auspices, leaves a lasting impress. The forest lover is the rightful champion and defender of the forest.

As economic issues, such as taxation, debt settlement, the high cost of living, and monetary regulations come to the fore, the lack of harmony between the two leading groups supporting the Herriot Cabinet in France becomes more and more evident, and if the Government falls, it will be because its support

The Herriot Cabinet's Weakness

porters have conflicting views on such domestic matters. Their union, which made the Herriot Ministry possible, was based, it will be remembered, on a political platform, that is, the end of the Poincaré nationalist policy and a restoration of peace in Europe. On those two topics the small farmers who dominate the Radical Party, from which the Cabinet was selected, and the organized trade union men, classified politically as Socialists, could heartily agree. They also had behind them a majority of the French voters, and on the strength of this public opinion, as expressed in the national election last May, they put the Poincaré-Millerand faction out and took charge of the Government.

But as tranquillity abroad has been restored, and opportunity returns to settle purely domestic issues, the conflicting class interests between the two governmental groups were bound to appear, for though antimilitarist and devoted to the cause of international peace, the members of the Radical Party are, after all, in favor of a continuation of the present economic system. They are opposed to such measures as a wholesale appropriation of capital, and their governmental leader, Edouard Herriot, has definitely expressed himself as opposed to a capital levy. The official name of the group is, to be sure, "The United Radical and Radical-Socialist Party," but as so often happens in politics, the name is misleading. Before the war there was a jest in Paris to the effect that the reason why the organization was so called was because it was neither "United," nor "Radical," nor "Socialist," and in effect the same "bon mot" applies today.

During the work of economic reconstruction within France, the question of external peace having been settled, a more normal cleavage between the Government and the Opposition would be a line cutting the present majority in half, that is, between the Socialists and the so-called "Republican Socialists," who share the Radical views on the question of private property. If organized labor is to rule, it must have a majority of its own. Such temporary alliances with middle-class parties as were effected in Great Britain under Ramsay MacDonald, and in Germany under Joseph Wirth, cannot be but short-lived. They were effective and useful in ending the war animosities and in promoting better international understandings, but in instituting internal reforms they are impractical, and sooner or later the fissure must appear. On the point of how the cost of the war is to be paid, either organized capital or organized labor must have the deciding word. Naturally each faction wants to tax the other. And for the time being the united bourgeois have the majority. Labor must wait for its executive power another while.

Under such circumstances the logical development in France would be a Briand, or possibly a Loucheur, Cabinet, which would derive its support from the Right and Center and as far to the Left as the United Socialists. It was only in the war emergency and during the immediate stress of peacemaking that the Labor men consented to support a middle-class Government, and this old policy, strictly adhered to by their great leader, Jean Jaures, they would do well to take up again. And such a change in the political lineup would at once strengthen the French franc.

Preliminary steps taken in South Dakota in an effort to consolidate several departments of administrative government may well be watched with interested approval by the people of all except the states where the population is so large as to make necessary existing bureaus and departments. The success of what is known as the city manager plan seems to have turned the attention of the political economists in some of the more sparsely settled sections of the United States to the possibility of applying that or a similar method to the affairs of their states.

The population of South Dakota, to cite one example, is less than 637,000, or no more than that of many cities. Other states, east and west, have even smaller populations. Nevada, for instance, has less than 80,000. Wyoming has about 195,000, while New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont and New Hampshire fall well below the half-million mark. North Dakota has virtually the same number of inhabitants as South Dakota. Yet these commonwealths, following

High Costs of State Governments

the general plan of political government, maintain all, or practically all, the departments commonly believed to be necessary for the carrying on of the administrative functions of states of four or five times their population. The burden imposed upon the industries of the smaller states is heavier, in proportion, than that borne by those where the wealth is greater, despite the best possible efforts to practice strict economy.

The conviction has existed for some years that it is possible to reduce this overhead cost of government more than one-half by adopting, in a somewhat modified form, in the smaller states, the managerial plan that has proved so successful in many of the cities. But it is difficult to induce those in office to espouse any plan which will reduce the number and the emoluments of officeholders. And besides this there are traditions and customs that have a tenacious influence upon public thought. The American people are slow to even consider a departure from the beaten path. It is difficult for them to believe that a single legislative body may do the work of two, or that the functions of half a dozen departments or bureaus can be performed by one under the direction of a qualified director.

Few industries compelled to stand on their own feet could prosper, or even survive, if their affairs were managed with the same disregard for economy that is shown in most of the state governments. It is encouraging that the lawmakers in South Dakota have shown the courage to propose so revolutionary a plan in their State. Whether or not it is finally adopted, it will encourage elsewhere, perhaps, serious consideration of what many already regard as a necessary economic reform.

Composers' manuscripts, from the material of which the next musical histories must be written, seem one of the objects of quest that collectors in the United States have neglected. They are not, probably, to remain such indefinitely. For whereas original documents, relating to music may not have as great political interest to Americans as papers signed by John Hancock, and may not possess such antiquarian appeal for them as statements, verified by justices of the peace, from the mouths of veterans of General Washington's campaigns, they must nevertheless carry a social significance of the most important kind. This, too, will be the case, no matter if the documents pertain wholly to European music; inasmuch as the classic, romantic and modern masters of Italy, Germany and France have contributed to the enrichment of men's existence all over the world, impartially. The autograph score of Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni," would mean no less if preserved in the archives of the Library of Congress at Washington, than it does treasured in those of the National Conservatory at Paris.

The question, however, of the deposit of manuscripts in public institutions is far from being the immediate one. The gathering, classifying and examining of them by the private collector stands as the first necessity. Separation of those worthy to rank as museum curios can be left to time.

As for the importance of the matter, let anyone who will take the trouble look through the numerous histories and biographies on music library shelves and see how many writers have considered subjects like symphony, song and opera, or names like Beethoven, Schubert and Verdi, with reference to American emotional habit, American esthetic temper or American moral viewpoint. At any rate, let him note how many of them have been able to base their deductions on the study of actual, fundamental records.

With astonishing zest the collecting of documents can be carried on, once started, as experience testifies; with great gain all around as well, since manuscripts, whether of authors or of composers, have a way of growing in value. A collector owning a letter in which Wagner offered "The Flying Dutchman" to a Berlin firm of publishers and on which the editor-in-chief wrote the irrevocable word, "Rejected," or one owning a sheet of ruled paper on which Meyerbeer jotted down the cadenza sung by Jenny Lind in "L'Etoile du Nord," may have something remote from the work-a-day affairs of the citizens of Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco. But the likelihood is that he has something related very closely to their sentimental and imaginative concerns.

Editorial Notes

In expressing, in a recent public address in Boston, his unreserved assurance that the relations between the Negro and white races of the south are becoming increasingly harmonious, Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington as principal of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, makes a significant contribution to the discussion on this question. Dr. Moton pointed out that the legislatures of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, and Alabama have provided marked increases in their appropriations for Negro education, and urged that women's clubs and similar organizations continue their efforts—already achieving substantial results—to alter the attitude toward the Negro. Constitutionally the United States prescribes unqualified equality of opportunity, and this right should not be compromised by racial prejudices. To give effect to this ideal is an individual as well as a civic obligation.

More than justified was the writer of the first article in the British periodical Bird Notes and News ("Winter, 1924") in his comment on the wholesale and truly lamentable evasion of the Plumage (Importation) Act, 1921: "Unhappily, the act does not penalize sale." The measure is purely a customs regulation, it may be recalled, and, therefore, it can deal only with imports. It would seem a most fitting time for the introduction in Parliament of a short bill making it a penal offense to sell, expose or advertise for sale the plumage of any bird the importation of which is forbidden by the act of 1921. As things stand at present, those who wish to defy the intent of the law are virtually encouraged to do so.

The Social Significance of Composers' Manuscripts

She boarded the London mail train at Holyhead, with a singularly attractive small boy of six or seven and the small boy's nurse, a raw young French girl who at once fell asleep and indeed slumbered heavily throughout the long night.

Madame was an extremely pretty woman—even beautiful—and tastefully dressed; her sensitive face showed fine Gallic modeling, and she spoke her French with distinction and refinement. Her little son, alert for all the distractions of the hour—it was then just midnight, the last midnight of the old year—became absorbed in the unconscious antics of a sailor in H. M.'s navy, who occupied one of the corners of the compartment.

I conveyed to the small boy, at first by means of winks and nods, a confidential appreciation of his mirth. We continued giggling and spattering talk some time; then, for amusement, the child initiated a program of mimicry, I myself now being the mark. Did I fold my arms? The little French boy folded his also, and gayly laughed. I lifted one eyebrow, lowering the other, and this he bravely essayed too.

Drawing him into deeper waters, I challenged with the nursery game of church, steeple, open-the-doors-and-see-all-the-people—illustrated by means of hands clasped and folded, back to back. "Voilà, l'église—et voilà, la tour." He thought it great fun. But at last he met his Waterloo. I could bend the first joint of my middle finger, keeping the lower joint rigid; and this the little French boy could not do, though manful and prolonged efforts were made.

I think the accomplishment rendered me quite a hero in his eyes. He showed evidence of being rather awed, but forgot me presently in a saucer, and then in drowsiness. He slept, stretched comfortably on with his head in his mother's lap and his feet just missing the British sailor who slept too, as only sailors can.

But Madame was wide awake, and so was I. After a time we began talking. I had idly tried to "place" her: Young French woman—beautiful—son, and nurse from some French countryside—traveling on London train to Paris? Boarded the train at Holyhead—crossed from Dun Laoghaire in the mail boat? Dun Laoghaire—something jestingly said about pain de Dublin in connection with the child's sandwich. Dublin? Married to an Irishman? That looked about the boy which was French and yet not French.

During the hours that followed, intermittent talk disclosed my surmises to be correct—though I could not have divined that Madame had for some time been conducting a wholesale business in the Irish capital; that this was now being wound up; and that in a few months she hoped to be permanently settled in France again.

"Business—it is terrible in Dublin. It is awful, Monsieur. I am selling out, and hope never to return. My clients are all bankrupt. No money—no way to collect. That's Ireland!"

"Conditions are so unsettled all over Europe," I attempted to broaden her indictment.

"At least in France one knows where one is at, Ireland—they do not know what they want there. Up one minute, down the next. For business it is dreadful, Monsieur. Nobody has any money. And there will be another war in Ireland very soon. Already"—she laughed with a ring of gently cynical satire—"peace has been too long to suit them."

"Of course," I admitted, "politically speaking Ireland is in a rather bad way."

"Oh—abominable! And it is not much better here."

"In England, do you mean?"

"Some ways better, perhaps—others not," she answered, a little vaguely.

"At any rate," I brightened, "sterling is going up steadily. The exchange—"

"Oh yes—the exchange. It is always the exchange! That is why my unhappy country must make for us such taxes—that we pay for the war, while countries like

At the End of the Rainbow

America take all we have and would have more! I do not like these places, Monsieur, she so simply concluded, "here, and over the ocean, life is so—so difficult." I suggested, "You don't find travel here more difficult than in France?"

"Ah! It is abominable! These trains—and the trouble about the luggage."

"What sort of trouble?"

"That one must claim it at once from the guard's van—such a rush—a confusion! It is terrible. In France—"

She paused, her eyes misting as with dreams. "Well, I suppose races must be humored for clinging to customs they have always known. To dispense with the ceremony of the guard's van would be, no doubt, a little like seeing the Empire disintegrate—or being, at any rate, deprived of Wembley."

"Yes—yes," she absently agreed. And, after a little space of silence: "People here—people in these islands, Monsieur—really prefer to be uncomfortable, I think. In food, they do not seem to know what it is to gouter—they merely eat!" She smiled away the more conspicuous harshness of her words. "And such clothes!"

"You find the fashions a bit slow?"

"At least two years."

Talk dwindled for a time. We traversed Chester, and at Crewe, an hour or so later, the British sailor bought some oranges. Then the long stretch set in from Crewe to Euston Station, London.

"Are you traveling straight through to France, Madame?"

"Three hours we must wait in London," she sighed.

"But—we are in Paris tonight!"

"Of course you love Paris."

"It is very wonderful—yes, I love it. But only for a little while. There is no city in the world so beautiful. But—so big..." She slowly shook her head.

"Not even Paris, then? Where was the Valhalla, where the bright Hesperides or Beulah Land of this unhappy traveler? No country save France—we had touched on many in our talk—would do; but in France itself, not even great Paris emerged, as one might say, quite handsomely."

"Paris is not your home, I gather?"

"No, Monsieur, it is not. Again I saw that indeterminate yet almost passionate look of dreaming in her eyes. We had approached the outskirts of London, and a first dull glint of daylight showed at the windows, turning the dark dingy, "My home," she murmured, "is just in the center of France, Monsieur. A little town—" I did not fully catch the name.

"And as she talked now, I perceived how my tacit perplexity was being cleared. This little town in the center of France somewhere... one saw it so clearly, without having been there, partly because Madame made one see it, and partly, perhaps, because the small French towns look really so much like foreign eyes."

Some little unknown town in France. It was her home. There would be "dozens of people, Monsieur," to meet her at the train when she arrived after the long journey from Dublin—dreadful Dublin. There Jacques would find his grandmother—a sweet old lady, one feels certain, with white hair and a lace-and-velvet cap. "She spoils my small Jacques outrageously. In Dublin there was no one—he had no friends. It is a wonder, Monsieur, that he should shake his little fist against the cab window in Westland Row and shout: 'Adieu, sale Dublin!'"

Jacques stirred and roused. We were nearly arrived at this station. This was only London, to be sure. Huge, ugly, dreary London, where one must wait three hours. But—half the journey had been accomplished. Tonight they would be in Paris! And after that, a final journey and they would arrive at the end of the rainbow.

A little village in France. I did not fully catch the name.

A. E. J.

The Week in New York

New York, Feb. 21

A toy fair has been going on in New York this last week or so, and it was not a child in sight. Electric trains, which, from one switchboard, can be made to imitate large trains with their semaphores and crossing signals; great buildings ingeniously constructed of cleverly designed metal squares, reaching dizzily toward the ceiling, and airplane games with the world as their flying fields, all have been exhibited to the perhaps not entirely cold and businesslike eyes of the retail store buyers who have to begin now to "do their Christmas shopping early." Toys, being the child's introductory course in civilization, have to lead up to such complexities nowadays that the steps our grandfathers took with slow tread the modern boy takes with seven-league boots, becoming a structural engineer at nine and a railroad president at twelve. Most fathers who buy these sets will probably have to make a double sacrifice: one when they pay out the money to buy them, and the other when they stop playing with them long enough to give the boys a chance.

What expert sightseers astronomers must be can be judged from the fact that, according to the statement of Dr. R. R. Baumgardt of Los Angeles in a lecture at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, they observed enough in the two minutes of the full eclipse on Jan. 21 last to keep them busy for two years in finding out what it all meant. Though certain of the facts of their observations are only beginning to come out, moreover, it is already apparent that some re-examination of their previous statistics will be necessitated, especially about the moon, for not only was the late, as was already known, but also the southern line of the shadow she made across New York City was half a mile farther south than had been calculated. Experts out to note the exact effect of the eclipse on the light found that the glow from the sun's corona during the full eclipse was approximately equal to normal moonlight, or one hundred-thousandth part of the strength of full sunlight.

One of the fine arts of New York today is that of manufacturing popularity. Enterprises that depend on wide public patronage for their success rely on the theory that fame is like an apple on a tree: it can fall, as Newton discovered, or it can be shaken down. If the product is books, a pleasant young lady in the publishing house will supplement the reviews by sending out ready-made cuts and anecdotes about the author. For selling bonds, the campaigns begin with somewhat elaborate scenic effects: first, a few rumors, then a little solid news about the transaction, and finally the full announcement. Songs are "plugged" by professional "mixers," who visit the dancing places and ask for their "favorites" to be played, or who induce well-known singers to use them in their acts. Hotels and fashionable cabarets, also, give special rates for folk who automatically attract publicity.

American capital, which has lately been scattered over Europe and some other parts of the globe in loans to governments and industries at a rate of about \$1,000,000,000 a year, is now about to be offered some investments in Japan. Representatives of four large New York banking establishments are there now, it is said, looking into possible fields for American loans. The development of hydroelectric plants, as well as the match, toy and silk industries, is thought to offer favorable opportunities, although the Japanese, unlike people of other countries, are inclined not to go abroad looking for capital, but rather to wait until it seeks them. They have at times borrowed in London, however, and as that market is now partially flooded with home demands, it is thought the new Japanese financing may be brought to Wall Street.

American money, after having done yeoman service in Europe as the principal stuffing for family stockings during the days when it was raining and looking as though it might pour, is now steadily finding its way home. Half a billion dollars in American currency, it is estimated, was hoarded in various European countries up to last April, when, according to a report of the Federal Reserve Bank, the tide turned, and the greenbacks started back. During December, the report says, \$9,150,000 returned, Germany alone sending \$7,000,000. The total return since last April has been \$35,000,000. Of which \$22,000,000 came from Germany. American money was most in demand of all currencies because it came nearest of all to remaining stable, and though as confidence

returns in Europe the greenbacks are coming back to America, there are still a few hundred million in Europe waiting to be discharged.

A temperamental organ pipe of the country church in Chomencinski, Poland, has just blown forty-four shepherds, farm hands and dairymen of the surrounding countryside clear across the Atlantic for an orchestral tour of two months through the principal cities of the United States. With a peacock feather in their buff and red caps by way of costume, and another more important one for the popularity they gained with the passengers of the Aquitania in playing on the way over, they arrived here this week to open tomorrow with their first concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. Their native folk songs, including some of Moniuszko's "Fairy Tales," and some songs by the conductor, S. Namyloski, with perhaps one or two Polish symphonies, will make up most of their programs.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Proposed Canadian Pulpwood Embargo"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your reasonable editorials, entitled "The Proposed Canadian Pulpwood Embargo" falls, in my opinion, to bring out possibly the most important aspect of the commercial relations between Canada and the United States.

Americans have full liberty to analyze for themselves what they believe to be the underlying motive in the Canadian proposal, but they have small justification for denouncing the Canadian self-interest which they claim to be the inspiration.

It is regrettable undeniable that the history of the commercial relations between the two countries proves the inconsistent attitude of the United States in many matters affecting the Dominion. Have Americans so soon forgotten the recent arbitrary increase of their import tax on Canadian wheat?

They have recklessly squandered their own natural resources. If Canada chooses to conserve hers for her own benefit and to preserve the profit therefrom for her own citizens and taxpayers, lacking any evidence as yet of the reform of their own national selfishness, it ill becomes Americans to protest against what they consider to be selfishness in others.

A. E. O.
Chicago, Ill.

The Opium Addicts in America

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial on the opium problem in the Monitor of Jan. 25 contains this statement: "—and there are said to be no less than 1,000,000 addicts in the United States alone—"

According to Reprint No. 924 from the public health reports, put out by the United States Public Health Service under date May 23, 1924, this number far overstates the actual conditions.

This pamphlet, which is entitled "The Prevalence and Trend of Drug Addiction in the United States and Factors Influencing It," was the work of Lawrence Kolb, surgeon, and A. G. Du Mez, pharmacologist, of the United States Public Health Service.

The conclusion reached by these investigators, who seem to have had no axes to grind and who would apparently have been just as willing to reach the conclusion that there are 1,000,000 addicts in the United States as any other number, actually did conclude, as a result of their studies, that a maximum estimate would be 150,000, and that 110,000 would probably be nearer the correct figure.

Hamburg, Germany.

The Monitor and Clean Journalism

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to congratulate you for the efforts you are making in the direction of clean journalism. As I see it, most newspapers are suggesting crimes of all sorts to the minds of little children. The Monitor is indeed doing a worthy lead in this estimable campaign.

H. H. G.
Stanwood, Iowa.